The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Post-office Deficiency Bill.

LOSS OF THE POST-ROUTE BILL.

Another Protest from the President Against the Covode Investigation.

Declination of Mr. Fitzpatrick—Substitution of Herschel V. Johnson.

ACCEPTANCE OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—CLOSING SCENES.

The Senate was entirely orderly in its manner of adjournment to-day, but the House presented such a scene of wild disorder that Mr. Vance called for the reading of the riot act. The last two hours of the session were consumed in calling the ayes and nays, to prevent legislation on private bills or the introduction of resolutions. The galleries of both Houses were crowded, to witness the closing scenes.

THE POST-ROUTE AND POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILLS.

The loss of the Post-route bill defeats for the present the proposed overland daily mail to California. The Senate retained this bill until a few minutes before the hour for adjournment, which placed it at the mercy of its opponents. The Post-office Deficiency bill was passed, but not until the clause restoring the mail service was stricken out. It provides for service on the route between Charleston and Havana to be let to the lowest bidder. The Administration did not care whether the bill was passed or not, and hence the Senate could adhere to the amendment striking out the provision for restoring the mail service. The loss of this provision and the defeat of the Post-route bill, it is understood, will bankrupt the lobby.

THE PRESIDENT, THE MISCELLANEOUS BILL AND CAPT. MEIGS.

President Buchanan has approved the Miscellaneous bill, but he did not do so until he was satisfied that the proviso placing the Potomac Aqueduct under Capt. Meigs, was only advisory, and therefore of no binding effect. If the bill established an office, and designated Capt. Meigs as the incumbent, the President says he should have vetoed it. But while he regards the proviso void, he thinks the bill a good one. Many Army officers are indignant at what they deem the persecution of Meigs.

THE REPORT OF THE COVODE COMMITTEE—ITS DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

The President and Cabinet were in attendance at the Capitol to-day, and Messrs. Toucy, Thompson and Black were present on the floor of the House, when the protest against the report of the Covode Committee was read. This document created no particular sensation. The Republicans, after a brief consultation during its reading, agreed that Mr. Stanton should move to refer it to a Special Committee, that it should be printed, and further consideration of it postponed to the next session, with a view to the full discussion of the constitutional questions involved.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Mercier, the new Minister from France, is expected to arrive in New-York on Saturday next, in the *Adriatic*. Vicompte Treilliard left here this afternoon to meet him. The family of M. Mercier will remain in New-York until October, after which they will reside in Georgetown, at the residence formerly occupied by Count Sartiges.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Señor Mata has returned to Washington. Several Senators promise to call up the Mexican Treaty to-morrow, and make one more effort to have it ratified.

ALARMING NEWS OF AN INDIAN OUTBREAK ON THE PLAINS—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

The Adjutant-General's office is in receipt of heavy despatches from the West. The remainder Light Company B, Fourth Artillery, had left their headquarters in Utah for Carson Valley, with rations for ninety days. Assistant-Surgeon Brewer accompanied the Fourth Artillery, and Moore the Second Dragoons. The following special orders to No. 78 had been issued by Col. Smith. Information which, though not official, is yet reliable in character, has been received at the headquarters at Camp Floyd that an Indian outbreak has occurred between this point and Carson Valley, and that depredations, murders, and other outrages, have been committed, both upon emigrants and mail stations, and the mail riders murdered. Light Company B, Fourth Artillery, will be immediately prepared to proceed against the Shoshones, Snakes, Pah-utes and Pitt-River Indians, to prevent further hostilities. It will be armed and equipped as a Cavalry Regiment, and the men provided with Colt's revolvers, and Harper's Ferry rifles without sabres, and with 150 rounds of ammunition. No tents will be taken, and as little camp equipage as possible. Mr. Egan, the Agent of the Express Company, accompanies them as guide and interpreter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Lynde, of the Seventh Infantry, commands the sub-column of troops for New-Mexico. Lieut. Tidball, of the Second Artillery, takes the command of a detachment of recruits, of the First Cavalry, for Fort Riley, and conducts them as far as Fort Leavenworth. No nomination has yet been made for Quartermaster-General, though one may be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The delay is understood to be occasioned by the anxiety of the Secretary of War not to make an appointment otherwise than directed by the act of 1838, that is out of the usual line of promotion.

The proceedings of the Baltimore Conventions have been freely ventilated by politicians to-day, and all parties in the field appear sanguine. Extraordinary efforts have been made by Southern men to induce Governor Fitzpatrick to decline the nomination, and rumor, this afternoon, says that these efforts have been successful, and that he will decline. Intense feeling was exhibited on the floors of both houses today, by the Douglas and Anti-Douglas men. It is well that these explosive elements have been separated by the adjournment of Congress. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

Gov. Fitzpatrick having declined the nomination of Vice-President, the National Committee have substituted Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

A large body accompanied by a band of music proceeded, to-night, to the residence of Mr. Breckinridge, and having serenaded him he in response to repeated calls appeared, saying he felt deeply this manifestation of friendly regard, and accepted it as an approval of the proceedings at Baltimore, by which the National Democratic Convention presented his name and that of his gallant and honored friend Gen. Lane as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

His heart would be cold and insensible, indeed, did it not throb with gratitude at such an exhibition of the confidence of his countrymen. He felt it, and felt it deeply, and did not affect to conceal it. He had seen, with feelings of pain, the divisions and disturbances which occurred in the Democratic Convention, and had hoped to see in the end that these evils would be averted. His friends knew that he would not for an instant permit his name to stand in the way of fraternal harmony. He well knew that there were gentlemen, both of the North and the South, of experience and ability who were fitted better than himself for such a trust. But without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore He would only say that the Convention which assembled at the Maryland Institute was composed, in his opinion, of the National Democracy of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] When he learned though with regret that his name had been presented to the country he did not take long to determine that he would not meanly abandon them. [Loud applause.] He understood that some persons occupying high positions entertain the belief that the National Democratic party is a disunion party, and intends to break up the union of these States. [Cries of "Never!" "never;" "We intend to preserve it."] He had read the resolutions adopted by that Convention with a great deal of care.

There was nothing in the character of that Convention, or the gentlemen who composed it, or, if he was allowed to add, in the character of the nominees to justify it. [Applause.] Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend, he said, to strengthen and lengthen it.

A VOICE—"Cuba."

Another resolution, instead of breaking up the Union, seems to pledge by the power of organization, to unite its different parts by iron bonds. He hoped this would be speedily and grandly realized. He saw nothing sectional there from any of the States. One of the resolutions declared the equality of the States in all the common Territories under our Constitution, but no man is a disunionist who wants to preserve the Union on the great principles of the Constitution and the equality of the States.

Our peace has never been disturbed except where these principles have been departed from. With regard to himself, when the Convention selected him as one of its candidates, looking at his humble antecedents and place of his abode, it gave to the country a personal and geographical guarantee that its interest was in the Union. [Cheers.] He alluded to his distinguished associate, Mr. Lane. It sometimes happens that men are placed in a position where they are reluctant to act and expose themselves to censure, if not to execration they do not merit, but we must be prepared to meet such occasions in this life. All men can move forward with dignity and with calm and unfaltering step. It was his purpose to pursue that course. He conceded to others the same good purpose he claimed for himself. Without acrimony and animosity he accepted the nomination tendered him.

The Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, waited on Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, to-night, at the National Hotel. He received them in the large dining-room of the hotel, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. He accepted the nomination, indorsing the platform in every particular, and declaring that the South would sustain the principles laid down in it. In his opinion the doctrine of non-intervention was a necessity to the preservation of the Union, [applause] and he should quietly, firmly, and he hoped bravely, accept the responsibility imposed upon him. He cherished the hope that Providence will lead us out of our civil disasters, and in his good time conduct us to tranquility and peace. [Long continued cheering.]

Senator Davis followed in an eloquent strain of the personal and public character of Breckinridge and Lane. The Democratic was not the party which seeks for spoils, or rests itself upon the claims of men. When Mr. Van Buren proved untrue they cut him off as a diseased member, and when at a more recent period another Democrats proved recreant, it remained for the party, faithful to its interests, to separate him also from the body. He vindicated the Convention that nominated Breckinridge and Lane. Let spoilsmen go where inclination leads them. The Democracy honor Mr. Buchanan for all he has done, and cast the complaints of office-seekers to the winds. [Laughter.] He spoke of the Constitution, State rights, justice and fraternity as the principles under which Breckinridge and Lane will be elected. [Applause.]

Messrs. Toombs and Hallett followed; the latter insisting, as the framer of the Cincinnati Platform, that there is nothing therein in the least countenancing Squatter Sovereignty. The Wilmot Proviso having been removed from Congress, it was adopted with a view of keeping Slavery out of the Territories, and to gain Abolition votes under a spurious Democracy.

Mr. Hogan, of Kentucky, made some humorous remarks, when the procession proceeded to Brown's Hotel, where an immense crowd had previously gathered.

Gen. Lane, after the performance of an air, appeared and tendered his thanks to the assembly for the manifestation of their kindness. He was proud of the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. He was a man whom he had long known on the battlefield and in the councils of the nation, and he felt deeply honored in being placed on the same ticket with him. He (Lane,) accepted the nomination of the National Democracy assembled at Baltimore, and with them believed in the equality and rights of the States under the Constitution. None exceeded himself in loyalty and devotion to his country, and for the perpetuation of the Union he was ready to lay down his life. Gen. Lane was loudly applauded throughout his speech.

Mr. Yancey followed, saying that the country was in a crisis from which it was the duty of the Democracy to retrieve it. He spoke at considerable length, and was frequently applauded.

The demonstrations continued beyond midnight.

Altogether contrary to previous indications, the Post-office Deficiency bill has become a law. It was saved from defeat by the House unexpectedly receding from its amendment, until now so decidedly persevered in, providing for the restoration, with a few exceptions, of all the inland service suspended the 4th of March, 1859. Apart from the appropriations for deficiencies, it requires the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the transportation of the mails by steamship from Charleston, *viâ* Savannah, to Key West and back, twice a month or oftener, from the 1st of July next to the 1st of June, 1864, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not exceeding $50,000 per annum. This and the act establishing mails six times a week from Sacramento to Olympia, are the only two special provisions enacted in relation to the mails.

The Postal Committee of the Senate unanimously reported in favor of the Butterfield line of Mexican Gulf mail steamers, the House Committee having previously acted on it favorably. The bill was lost for want of time.

The Post-route bill, as previously predicted, failed, having been returned from the Senate overloaded with amendments.

The galleries of both Houses were densely crowded with persons of both sexes, to witness the closing scenes, which were marked by nothing of a disreputable character, as on previous occasions.

The President and members of the Cabinet were at the capitol during the morning, transacting business in connection with public measures.

Among the last bills approved by the President is one reducing the rates paid for the public printing forty per cent. under the present prices, to take effect from the date of its passage.

The special Committee to report next session on the President's further protest, communicated to-day against the Covode Committee, consists of Messrs. Stanton, Curry, Adams, (Mass.,) Sedgwick and Pryor.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock.

The reading of the Journal occupied half an hour.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the inter-State Slave-trade, and the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He asked that it might lay on the table, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) asked that the Post Route bill be takenup. Agreed to.

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment that the Postmaster-General be authorized to advertise for proposals for transporting the mails to California overland on the central route, within twenty days, and on the Northern route from St. Paul to the Dalles, Oregon, and that he be also authorized to contract for a temporary steamship service on the most expeditious ocean route to California. The amendment was followed with a proviso that the Butterfield route contractors have permission to change their route between prominent points.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) hoped that this proviso would be withdrawn.

Mr. Wilson commented on the manner in which the last ocean mail contract to California was made, and he was opposed to the making of any more steamship contracts for that service. The contract in that instance was made with Vanderbilt, who was not the lowest bidder.

Mr. Yulee stated that the lowest bid was made by Johnson and was bogus, and was therefore not accepted.

Mr. Bragg, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved an amendment abolishing the provision allowing the contractors to preëmpt lands on the northern route from St. Paul to the Dalles. Although this had been allowed on other routes, he thought that it was time that the policy should cease. Not agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the House.

Letters from the President, for an Executive Session to-morrow, were here delivered to Senators.

The bill to amend an act granting lands in Mississippi for the aid of certain railroads, was reported from the Public Lands Committee and passed.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to amend the Consular act, and asked its consideration.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected, and the bill was laid over.

So much confusion ensued that the President repeatedly begged Senators to preserve order.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill for the establishment of a mail route between the United States and Mexico, for ten years, in steamships built in the United States.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) objected to the bill, and it was laid over.

The bill to pay the Assignee of the late Senator Broderick the salary due him at the time of his death was passed.

A message was received from the House that it receded from the amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill, and therefore it stands passed.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee in conjunction with one from the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that if he has no communication to make, Congress is ready to adjourn. Agreed to.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice-President Breckinridge for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations at this session, (Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presiding in the Chair,) and it was unanimously agreed to.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock business ceased and the Senate remained in session awaiting the report of the Committee to wait on the President.

In the interim a proclamation by the President was read for an Executive session on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

A short Executive session was then held, when a recess was taken until ten minutes to 12 o'clock.

At that time the Senate reassembled, when the Joint Committee reported that the President of the United States had no communication to make to Congress.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Vice-President tendered his thanks to the Senate for the complimentary resolution, unanimously passed, and then declared the Senate adjourned, without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The House acceded to the request of the Senate to appoint another Committee of Conference on the Post-office Deficiency bill.

The President sent in a message notifying the House that he had signed certain bills, including that making appropriations for the civil expenses, with a protest against the clause designating Capt. Meigs as superintendent of the expenditure of half a million dollars for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct. He does not believe it was the intention of Congress to interfere with the constitutional right of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to order Capt. Meigs elsewhere, and asserts that his authority remains to send him away to superintend the erection of fortifications or other works. It was evident to him that Congress intended nothing more than to express a decided opinion that Capt. Meigs should be continued in employment to superintend the aqueduct. Is the appropriation constitutional, and will it fail if he should not think proper and expedient to regard this designation, are questions which shall receive his serious consideration, because on this will depend whether the water-works shall be arrested for another season. He now desired to express no opinion, but this question shall be carefully considered if it becomes necessary.

Another message from the President recapitulating the grounds of his protest of March last against the proceedings under the Covode Committee, the charges against him being vague and expressed in equivocal terms. He did not for a moment entertain a doubt as to the result. He did not believe it possible that there existed a man who could basely perjure himself. The proceedings of the House, he repeats, were violative of the rights of a coördinate branch of the Government, and which if enforced would establish a dangerous precedent. The House had acted without Constitutional warrant, and in a manner tending to degrade the Presidential office and rendering it unworthy of acceptance by an honorable man. The accusatory resolution was nothing more nor less than that the President has used corrupt means to accomplish certain purposes By what authority did the House undertake to investigate the Executive's course as to the Lecompton Constitution, to pry into our foreign relations, assailing our Mexican Minister as to the Tehuantepec route, to investigate removals from office, notwithstanding the power of removal belongs to the President under the Constitution, and was so decided by the first Congress, and accordingly has ever since been so exercised? There was no authority for the Committee to investigate the subject of printing the Post-office blanks, because that question had previously been examined by two other Committees. The President speaks of the vindictive manner in which the witnesses were examined. The first information he received of any testimony that could injuriously affect him was published in a New-York journal, but which was disproved by most respectable witnesses. The Telegraph, however, was silent as to the contradiction. He says that only such dispatches were published as could reflect on his character, thus inflicting most flagrant injustice, and that different versions were given of private conversations when there was no opportunity to refute them. Members of the Cabinet and others were summoned to discover, if possible, something to his discredit. Disappointed applicants for office becoming hostile to the Administration appeared before the Committee. These were most dangerous witnesses. The Committee spread a drag net over the whole Union to catch disappointed men willing to malign his character. The tyrannical Star Chamber was not worse than this. There has been nothing like it since the revolutionary days of Robespierre. Should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned by the House, the Constitution will have been violated, and the Executive be no longer an independent branch of the Government, and the worst fears of the early patriots and statesmen will have been realized. He reiterates the power under the impeachment clause, and that it was sought to convict him in the absence of all proof. In the name of the Representatives of this great people, and standing on the ramparts of the Constitution which they ordained and established, he solemnly protests against these unconstitutional proceedings.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the sending in of this extraordinary message at so late a period in the session prevents any discussion. Being a State paper, it should be placed in the public archives. The source from which it came deserved a respectful consideration. If the doctrine it lays down of Executive immunity from the action of the Representatives of the Nation, except in the nature of an impeachment, be correct, then the machinery of this Government is different from what he had supposed. He had supposed the Representatives and Senators were responsible to the people. The power to investigate the official acts of the Executive Department should be somewhere, and with them. The people's representatives have a right to question the public and secret acts of all public functionaries, and they may hold them responsible through the ballot-box, for the manner in which they discharged their duties. In these remarks he had avoided personalities and vituperation. With a view to give the subject a careful consideration, he moved that the message be referred to a special Committee of five, to examine into the constitutional questions involved, and to report at the next session.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, (Dem.,) said the Executive was responsible for every dereliction of duty under the laws of the land, according to which he ought to be tried. So as to a private citizen who may rob or steal from his neighbor. It was not to be expected that he was to be taken up by an organized mob in an informal manner and tried and sentenced by his accusers. The most flagrant murderer is entitled to a fair trial, and it would be deemed a shock to public justice to permit even such a character to be dealt with as had the President, who had been condemned by the Committee against whose action he protested. If the President has violated the laws of his country, try him under the impeachment clause in the Constitution.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The President needs no defence. He has come out of the fiery ordeal to which he was most unjustly subjected unscathed, and stands without fear or reproach, occupying a higher and nobler position than ever before, illustrious as have been his services to the country. He moved the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The motion was disagreed to.

The message was then referred to a Select Committee.

In accordance with Mr. Stanton's motion the House receded from their amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill.

This bill is now a law.

The Post-route bill was returned from the Senate, when Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to take it up for consideration.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there were ninety-nine Senate amendments, and that he would not consent to consider them at this late hour.

Mr. Colfax denied that there were so many amendments.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, (Rep.,) understood the bill appropriates half a million.

Mr. Colfax said the only important amendment was as to the overland mail, and the House could concur or non-concur. The bill was needed by the Department.

Mr. Sherman repeated, that there were so many Senate amendments coming here at this late hour, that the House ought to reject the bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the subject; 94 against 59, not two thirds.

Mr. Babbitt, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution providing for the payment of the compensation of certain subordinate officers of the House. The rules were suspended for that purpose.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) with a view of defeating the resolution moved to adjourn. It was five minutes to twelve.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from a joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that they performed that duty; that the President had no further communication to make, and the President desired them to convey to the members his wishes for their health and prosperity, and a happy return to their labors on the 1st Monday in December next.

A VOICE—Who said that?

Mr. Sherman—The President.

A VOICE—Good for him.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) wished to know whether it was in order to move a suspension of the rules for general debate. [Laughter.]

Cries of "Order."

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—We are already acting under a suspension of the rules.

Cries of "Read the Ayes and Noes on the question of adjournment."

The Clerk commenced doing so.

Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, (Dem.)—It is now 12 o'clock and I object.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) his voice pitched above the din—I insist on having them read.

John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.)—I move they be dispensed with.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, (Amer.)—I call for the reading of the riot act. [Laughter.]

Twelve O'Clock—While the Clerk was reading the names the Speaker rose.

Voices—"Let's have a few quiet minutes now. Order."

The Speaker—The hour as fixed by the concurrent resolution of the two Houses having arrived, for adjournment, I now declare the House adjourned for the present session, and bid you an affectionate farewell.

This was greeted with applause and much good humor, and in a few minutes thereafter nearly all the members and spectators retired from the hall.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Interesting Details of the Sicilian Insurrection.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The advices are not so late by one day as those received by the *Melita* at Quebec, but she brings our correspondence and newspaper files to the day of sailing, with fuller details of the progress of events in Sicily and elsewhere. We give below all the letters from our own correspondents and those of the London *Times*, which have immediate interest.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Trial Trip—Performance of Her Engines—Departure for New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

The *Great Eastern* made a short trip of 24 hours yesterday and to-day, chiefly to ascertain the working condition of her engines. The result suggested a few minor adjustments, but was, on the whole, satisfactory as far as the machinery is concerned. The celebrated Giffard injectors had been applied to the paddle-boilers, but were not of sufficient size to supply them with the water required. The boilers also primed badly from long disuse, which was unfavorable to their best working, but will not cause permanent trouble. The highest number of revolutions of the screw was 39, and of the paddle 10½, against 41 and 11½ on the trial trip, giving 14¾ knots, and 43 and 12 on the trip to Southampton from Holyhead, giving 16 knots. The highest speed on to-day's trip was 22½ knots, which great reduction is due to the extremely foul state of the ship's bottom, and not at all to the increased draft of water, as will be generally stated, since that is but half an inch greater than it was on the trial trip. Nor is it to an appreciable extent due to the trim of the ship, since she was but 13 inches deeper at the stern and 12 inches higher at the bow than at the time of the trial trip. The weeds, barnacles and miscellaneous rubbish which have collected upon and adhered to the ship's bottom, it would appear, will take 60 miles per day from the ship's speed, and increase her Transatlantic time from less than nine to more than ten days. This is a real misfortune. The old mistake of not building the ship in a dock, where she could have gone also to be cleaned, is now punishing the company more seriously than did even the accidents of her launching.

The steering arrangements have been improved, and are now all that could be desired.

The forward wooden funnel casings are likely to get dangerously hot, and will be changed. All the alterations and adjustments suggested by this short trip will not require more than the balance of the week for their completion. There is no doubt that the *Great Eastern* will, then, at last be ready for sea. She is to be advertised to sail on Saturday, the 16th, but *since the passenger list at last accounts had only reached twenty-five*, and since the management have so persistently and unnecessarily disappointed the public, in times past, *it is not at all certain that they will keep their engagements now.* I sincerely believe, however, that the ship will start for New-York on Saturday, and that the Americans will have the long expected opportunity of looking at a really splendid vessel, whose model, at least, is after their own hearts.

Nothing further of general interest occurred on this little excursion. The details of changes made in the ship since she last appeared before the public in print, together with their probable importance, will be mentioned in my account of her Atlantic voyage.

Another fact deserves mention as a part of the history of the management of the ship, although it is of no practical importance to her historians or the public. I am distinctly informed at the Great Ship Company's Office, that no especial facilities, save those legally belonging to ordinary passengers, will be extended to the New-York Press. This extreme courtesy is rather an improvement on that extended at the time of the first and the trial trips, since your correspondent was then informed that the American Press would not be represented on those occasions. He remembers, however, to have been on board the *Great Eastern* then, and proposes to report the results of her Atlantic voyage in the most complete detail.

I trust that a short sojourn among our liberal engineers and gentlemen, will prove as useful to the management as a sight of its splendid ship will prove interesting to the great mass of our people.

TUBAL CAIN.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Latest Intelligence from Garibaldi—Progress of the Revolution.

GENOA, Friday, June 8, 1860.

Direct news from Palermo! I give you ours as it comes to us in the hand-writing of Bartolomeo Savi, ex-editor of *Italia del Popolo*, now twice wounded, in the breast and foot, and spitting blood, yet as calm and joyful as in the days of yore, when unjustly condemned to the galleys for ten years. He sends us Garibaldi's proclamation and the armistice, which are as follows:

SICILIANS: The enemy has prepared an armistice, which in the course of a generous war, such as that which we know how to wage, I considered it reasonable to not refuse. The burial of the dead, the care of the wounded, all, in short, that the laws of humanity reclaim, does honor to the valor of the Italian soldiers. Besides that, the wounded Neapolitans are also brothers, although they continue to oppose us with enmity, and are as yet involved in the midst of political error. but it will not be long e'er the light of the national flag shall induce them to augment the ranks of the Italian army. And in order that the terms of the contract be maintained with that religious loyalty worthy of us, we publish the following articles of convention between the undersigned at Palermo, the 31st May, 1860.

1. The suspension of hostilities is prolonged for hree days from this moment, *i. e.*, from noon on the 31st May, at the termination of which Gen. E., the General-in-Chief, will send his aide-de-camp, so that by common consent the hour for the recommencement of hostilities shall be agreed upon.

2. The Royal Bank shall be consigned to the representative Crespi, Secretary of State, with receipt, and the detachment who guards it will go to Castellamare with arms and baggage.

3. The embarkation of all the wounded and of their families will be continued with due precaution to prevent abuse.

4. The transport of food for the two hostile parties at all hours will be free.

5. The prisoners Masto and Rivalsa may be exchanged for the First Leutenant Colonel and other officers. and Capt. Grasso.

The Secretary of State of the Provisional Government, Francisco Crespi, General-in-Chief Ferdinando Lanza Savi, dwells particularly on the feats of the Company Guarde Carabiniere, commanded by Metanio Maito, in number 35.

Besides the official journal, *l'Unita Italiana* is established at Palermo,—thence from the number of the 3d of June I translate the following proclamation of Garibaldi:

SICILIANS: But the tempest follows the calm; and we ought to prepare for the tempest until the longed for goal be reached.

The conditions of the national cause more brilliant, triumph was certain from the moment when a generous people trampling on humiliating propositions desided to conquer or to die.

Yes, and our situation ameliorates every moment. But this does not hinder us from doing our duty to hasten the triumh of the holy cause. Arms then and combatants whet your swords and prepare every means of offence and defence. We shall have time for joy and for *evvivas* when the country shall be free of the enemy.

Arms and combatants I repeat. Who does not think of arms during these three days is a traitor and a coward, and the people who combat the reins of their houses burst for liberty and for the land of their children and wives, cannot be either a traitor or a coward.

There is a fragment of Garibaldi's last letter to Bertani, opened by the was here by the Piedmontese Government. I have it direct from Bertani.

CARO BERTANI: I not only authorize anything you may undertake for Sicily, but also to contract whatsoever debt, since here we have immense friends wherewith to pay everybody.

Yours, ever, G. GARIBALDI.

Medici has not yet started. It is really very disgraceful. When he goes he will take 2,000 men and 5,000 muskets. He has at his disposition a small steamer and an American clipper, and two French steamers. It may be that the clipper sails to-night, but there is no telling. Every one is irritated at the delay, as Garibaldi needs either what he ordered—a diversion on *terra firma* or arms in Sicily.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

With reference to the question of mediation between the insurrectionists and the Neapolitan Government, the following telegram, published in the London *Times* of the 13th, will be found of interest:

TURIN, Tuesday, June 12.

By ratifying an armistice between Gen. Lanza and Garibaldi, the King of Naples has removed the principal obstacle which prevented foreign mediation.

From the moment the King of Naples treats with the Sicilian revolutionary party as one Power with another, mediation becomes possible, without infringing upon diplomatic formalities.

This explains the sending of the Commander De Martino to Paris, who is charged, on the part of Francis II., to submit the bases and the guarantees of the personal mediation repeatedly invoked by his Majesty from Napoleon III.

Although authorizing the Commander de Martino to come to Paris, the Emperor of the French reserves to himself the liberty of not coming to a decision until after having received positive overtures from the Neapolitan Envoy.

At all events, the Court of the Tuileries does not wish to undertake any mediation, unless in concert with England and the other great Powers.

NAPLES, Saturday, June 9, (*viâ* Marseilles.)

The promulgation of a Constitution, framed according to that of France, is expected shortly.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 10.

Count Aquila, uncle of the King, strongly insists that an Italian policy and liberal institutions shall be carried out, and hopes that his policy will be agreed to by the King.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 9.

A few days ago Signor Carafa, the Neapolitan Minister, assembled the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, and demanded that, in the event of Garibaldi proclaiming the King of Sardinia in Sicily, they should not recognize the annexation, but that the possession of Sicily should be guaranteed to Naples.

The representatives of the Powers refused to enter into any engagements.

The King of Naples has recently demanded an Anglo-French intervention, which was likewise refused.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 10.

Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Minister here, has received by courier an autograph letter from his Sovereign, who engages himself solemnly:

1. To call to his council men enjoying public confidence.

2. To reconstitute a Government for guaranteeing the faithful and conscientious execution of the laws, as well as the suppression of abuses.

3. To proclaim a general amnesty.

His Majesty hopes that, in consideration of these guarantees, European diplomacy will no longer refuse to interfere in his favor against the revolution.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 10th, publishes the following telegram:

NAPLES, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

The evacuation of Palermo by the royal troops will terminate to-morrow.

The troops who have already commenced to arrive at Naples, from Palermo, have been dispatched towards Castellamare and Gaeta.

The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated at Syracuse, Messina and Agosta.

PARIS, Sunday morning.

According to the latest telegrams received from Naples, from an authentic source, the Neapolitan Government had decided upon concentrating all its military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because, by preserving these strategic positions the Neapolitan Government still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe as master of Sicily.

It seems to fear that the revolution would be recognized as an accomplished fact should the Neapolitan army abandon Sicily.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a despatch, dated "Cagliari, 9th inst.," according to which a Convention had been signed at Palermo between the Royal troops and the insurgents on the 6th inst.

Eighteen thousand Neapolitan troops quitted their position on the morning of the 9th, and had encamped near the Mole, to be ready to embark immediately.

The citadel would be evacuated after the embarkation of the troops and the exchange of prisoners.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Detailed Narrative of the Insurrection in Sicily.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

PALERMO, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

Any one in search of violent emotions cannot do better than set off at once for Palermo. However *blazé* he may be, or however milk-and-water his blood, I promise it will be stirred up. He will be carried away by the tide of popular feeling, or else the impetuosity and variation of this torrent will produce in him a reaction such as he rarely felt.

The popular proverb has it that no day resembles its predecessor; here almost every hour changes the state of affairs, and with the state of affairs the feelings of 200,000 people change from one extreme to another almost without the slightest transition. One moment all is triumph and hope, and the next all is terror and dejection. One instant the town resounds with cheers; the next you see numbers prostrated before the shrines of Madonnas and saints, which are to be found in almost every corner. Now and then, between the two fits, there is a short lull—a kind of exhaustion—which is soon followed by another attack of hope or fear.

These constant alarms are the most faithful exponents of this state of the public mind. Now Bavarians, as the foreign mercenaries are called, have transgressed their line, and are threatening an advance; now popular terror sees cavalry horses, like nightmares, jumping over the barricades, or the troops at the Royal Palace are moving; and while the popular voice rolls along this news by one street, in the other an opposite stream comes in, announcing with cheers that whole battalions of the enemy have come over, that they have abandoned their best positions, and are flying in all directions. Usually both items of news are equally untrue, and only founded in excited imagination, but to-day there was sufficient reason for the change which the town has undergone from morning till night.

In the letter which I sent off yesterday evening I had just time to mention shortly the conference which took place on board the *Hannibal* between Garibaldi and the two Neapolitans Generals. The first proposals of the Neapolitans were made the day after our arrival, and they did not lead to any result, because the Neapolitans would not address themselves directly to Gen. Garibaldi; they wished for a conference with Admiral Mundy, and expected him to be the mediator with Gen. Garibaldi. It was, no doubt, humiliating for the *alter ego* of His Majesty King Bomba II. to address a request to "Filibuster Garibaldi;" but Admiral Mundy thought it but fair that if the Neapolitans were in distress, and Garibaldi consented to be magnanimous, he should not lose by the transaction. By forcing them to treat directly with his Excellency Gen. Garibaldi, the latter could never be treated as a Filibuster, but be recognized as an adversary. The Commander of Her Majesty's Forces could not treat with the Filibuster, but was quite willing to become mediator with the Commander of the National Forces in Sicily. After two days' hesitation, Gen. Lanza saw himself forced to give in, and sent to Garibaldi the letter asking for an interview.

The strange mistake by which the foreign mercenaries entered the town just at the moment when the armistice had already began led to many paltry excuses, and the Conference being fixed for 1½ P. M., the two parties went down by different roads to the place where the boats of the *Hannibal* were waiting. An officer was sent by Garibaldi to the Royal Palace, and brought down Gen. Letizia, (a Liberal of 1820,) and the commander of the naval station on shore, together with their Aides-de-Camp. Garibaldi was accompanied by Col. Turr and some of his Aides-de Camp. The Admiral, with perfect taste and excellent policy, had invited the French and American commanders to attend the Conference. Gen. Letizia objected to this, saying that he had only to do with the Admiral and Gen. Garibaldi, but the latter immediately replied that he had nothing to conceal, and that he would be happy if the French and American commanders were present. Accordingly they remained.

Gen. Letizia gave in writing the six points on which he wished to have a conference. They were.

1. That a suspension of arms should be concluded for the period about which the parties would agree.

2. That during the suspension of arms each party should keep its position.

3. That the convoys of wounded from the Royal Palace, as well as the families of the *employés*, should be allowed to pass free through the town, in order to embark on board the Royal ships.

4. That the Royal troops in the Palace and the families of the refugees in the monasteries near it should be allowed to provide themselves with their daily provisions.

5. That the municipality should address a humble petition to His Majesty the King, laying before him the real wishes of the town, and that this petition should be submitted to His Majesty.

6. That the troops in the town should be allowed to receive their provisions from the Castello.

These proposals alone showed the state in which the Neapolitans were, crowded with wounded, of whom they have at the Royal Palace alone more than 500, wanting in provisions, and seeking merely a pretext to come to terms and make concessions. Any one else would have either refused to grant these terms, or would have asked for corresponding advantages. Not so Garibaldi, who in the most liberal manner agreed to five out of the six points. The only one he refused was the fifth, about the petition, which would have been acknowledging a defeat when all the advantages were on his side. But—and this characterizes the man better than anything else—when the conference was over, Garibaldi, in talking to Letizia, told him that if the King of Naples gave the Sicilians their constitution, and promised to follow a truly Italian policy in concert with Victor Emmanuel, he was ready to come to an arrangement on that basis.

The first point was decided, that there should be an armistice till 12 P. M. of the following day. The second point caused some discussion, and the advance of the foreign mercenaries came on the *tapis*: but Garibaldi accepted the excuses which were made about the column not having received its instructions in time.

It was 5 P. M. before the conference was over. Returned to the town every nerve was strained to put it in a state of defence. The four Commissioners who had been named for the four quarters of the town set to work to strengthen the barricades already existing and to construct new ones; the people were stirred up and made aware of their position, which left no choice but to fight or to perish, and in this dilemma they certainly displayed more activity and energy than I had expected. Priests, women and children all worked at the barricades; stones and other projectiles were taken up to the top of the houses to be thrown down on the assailants. The Cacciatori, as well as the different squads, were collected and had their stations assigned to them. In all the church towers people were placed, with orders to ring the bells incessantly as soon as the fight began. Messages were sent to all the outlying squads partly to come in, partly to attack the Royal troops in the rear, the next day. The Committee was urged to get ready as much ammunition as possible to complete the formation of Orsini shells; the guns which had been taken in the town were put into position at the different barricades; ammunition and provision were distributed to the men. In one word, an activity was displayed till late at night which promised well for the next day.

This morning the activity not only did not diminish, but, on the contrary, the few hours which were remaining were made the best of. It was the anniversary of the battle of Palestro, the beginning of the career of victories which made Upper Italy what it is; it seemed a good omen for the day. The town was stirring very early. The first look into the streets was not encouraging. A regular emigration seemed to be going on, numbers of women and children, followed by men carrying a few traps and provisions, were making their away across the barricades. The order was not to let any one pass but women and children, who were better out of the way when the fight, and, probably, the bombardment began again. It was those who remained in the houses who had suffered most in the barbarous bombardment, and it would have been cruel to expose them to another more severe. But this emigration was only possible for the more wealthy classes, who could take carpet bags full of dollars with them and pay for their accommodation on board the merchant vessels, or find room in the men-of-war. The Admiral had given orders to receive every one on board who chose to come. The other naval commanders followed his example, and thus all the ships were crowded before 2 o'clock, by which time those who wished to get out of the way had been stowed away.

Mr. Goodwin, who still refused to leave his post, in spite of the Admiral's invitation daily repeated, had received into his house all the women and children of the poorer British subjects.

The question was only, would the townspeople who remained fight? Priests and monks who show themselves as true patriots almost without exception, went about the streets, carrying the cross before them, and encouraging the people to trust in Providence and to fight for their lives and goods. The different troops had taken up their positions, and all looked so ready and resolute that I really belie had the signal been given them, the result would not have been doubtful. But while this was going on outside, a change had already taken place in the Pretorial Palace. Early in the morning LANZA sent a *parlementaire*, in which he asked for an escort for Gen. LETIZIA, who wished to have an interview with Gen. GARIBALDI at 10 A. M. There was no doubt it was a request for a further armistice. I happened to be in the room when LETIZIA arrived. His tone was quite different from what it had been the day before, and nothing could be more amiable and sweet than the manner in which he brought forward his request. He explained how it was impossible to get down all the wounded till 12 P. M., and how the object of the armistice was thus foiled. He asked, first, for an indefinite armistice, expressing the hope that perhaps all further fighting might be stopped. The indefinite armistice was not granted, but first one day more was proposed, which was not thought sufficient, and at last three days were fixed.

As soon as LETIZIA had gone, orders were sent not to begin the attack at noon. The town had been so worked up that the general feeling was decidedly against the prolongation of the armistice, in which most saw only advantages for the Neapolitans. They might get rid of their wounded, provide themselves with provisions, and get reinforcements from Naples. No one seemed to see the other side of the question, that there were also advantages connected with it for the national forces. Just about the time this interview took place a letter arrived from Cagliari, of the 28th, in which it was announced that a steam transport, with 100 Cacciatori, picked men, 2,000 stand of arms, a great deal of ammunition, and other warlike stores, was on the way, and would be close to the coast on the very morning of the 31st. It was by no means a despicable reinforcement, and measures were immediately taken to advise the authorities in the neighborhood of Castellamare to be on the look-out and bring up this *matériel*. At the same time the guns which had been left at Corleone had time to arrive. You will remember that the sending off of the guns with 100 men or so put the Neapolitans off the scent, and led to the taking of Palermo. They had orders to retire as far as San Giuliano. Owing to the difficulties of the road, and perhaps carelessness on the part of the men, the thing could not be done so quickly as it ought to have been done, and the result was that two of the guns, one of them that taken at Calata Fimi, had to be left behind. The evil is not great, for in a street fight in Palermo guns can do little, and the taking of Palermo would not have been bought too dear by the loss of all the guns.

Besides the remaining guns the *squadre* from the interior could likewise arrive during the three days, bring thus a reinforcement of some thousand men. Indeed, some of them are already in the rear of the columns which came yesterday towards the Porta di Termini.

But, more than all this, a respite of three days gives time for demoralization to spread, both among the Neapolitan troops and the foreign mercenaries. There are three of the Neapolitan regiments—the 6th, 8th and 10th—who have months ago given such signs of unwillingness and insubordination that they had to be altogether broken up and remodeled. The late fights in the streets, of which they have got the worst, were not exactly calculated to strengthen the bonds of discipline and raise their *morale*. It is, besides, otherwise with these soldiers than with the *Compagni d'Armi*, the native police. These latter know they have no mercy to expect; but there is no animosity against the soldiers. All to-day there was a succession of them in the town—numbers coming over altogether, others coming over to fraternize, and all anxious to see and kiss the hands of GARIBALDI. Several of the Sicilian officers have come over to see their families in town, and a few only returned, while even those who did will be more useful on the other side than they could have been here. I saw, myself, a captain kissing GARIBALDI's hands, and asking him, with tears in his eyes, to prevent bloodshed among Italian brothers, promising to do all in his power to induce his own people to do the same.

Among those who passed through the town was Major Bosco, a Sicilian, the commander of one of the battalions of Riflemen who had promised the King of Naples the head of GARIBALDI. He was retained because the Neapolitan outposts would not let a convoy of flour for the town pass. He became quite a Liberal towards the end of his stay.

Among those who came over was a Swiss belonging to the foreign mercenaries. He had been a sergeant and was degraded for a small offence, as he says. He told us that there were only about one-fifth of Swiss, and the others were a collection of scum from Austria and Croatia, the most consummate set of scoundrels that could be got together. Their only aim was plunder, which had been freely promised by the Commander, MECKEL.

It was not long before the proofs came in of what he had said. They had broken open all the houses which were near to their position, plundered the contents, violated the women, and burnt the houses. In one warehouse they had found a good deal of corn, which they were selling at a cheap price to those who were inclined to take advantage of their neighbor's misfortunes. They had established a regular fair outside. At first the representations made to the General commanding were met by excuses that the thing was done in the first ardor yesterday, and other things were flatly denied, but at last the Neapolitans themselves were obliged to agree that they were a bad set. Commander Bosco himself called them "a heap of brigands, who cannot be kept in order." Of course not. They were encouraged to plunder in the beginning, and every success found approbation rather than punishment. A day of such treatment, and no power can keep Croats in order. They fight for plunder. There is evidently great animosity between the Neapolitan troops and officers and these *condottieri*, and if the former were not themselves afraid they would, no doubt, be the first to fight them. The thing tells both ways, for if these scoundrels can be brought to fight for plunder, it will be rather difficult to keep them together should fighting begin and plunder be in store.

Even the better part of the Swiss seem to be disgusted with their companions, and about 100 have already offered to come over if well paid. Whether the negotiations which have been opened will lead to anything remains to be seen.

In the afternoon GARIBALDI made a tour of inspection round the town. I was there, but find it really impossible to give you even a faint idea of the manner in which he was received everywhere. It was one of those triumphs which seem to be almost too much for a man. The most wonderful thing I ever saw in this way was the reception of NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL at Milan, just about a year ago, and I am almost inclined to think that the one yesterday was more extraordinary. The entry of the Sovereigns was something more formal, which prevented the full expression of popular enthusiasm. They were on horseback and surrounded by their guards, while the popular idol, GARIBALDI, in his red flannel shirt, with a loose colored handkerchief round his neck, and his worn wide-awake, was walking on foot among those cheering, laughing, crying, mad thousands; and all his few followers could do was to prevent him from being bodily carried off the ground. The people threw themselves forward to kiss his hands, or, at least, to touch the hem of his garment, as if it contained the panacea for all their past and perhaps coming sufferings. Children were brought up, and mothers asked on their knees for his blessing; and all this while the object of this idolatry was as calm and smiling as when in the deadliest fire, taking up the children and kissing them, trying to quiet the crowd, stopping at every moment to hear a long complaint of houses burnt and property sacked by the retreating soldiers, giving good advice, comforting and promising that all damages should be paid for.

I have not had time to go to all the points from which the soldiers have been driven out, but it is only in this way that one can form an idea of what loss they must have suffered, and how superior the Garibaldians are in a street fight. The young fellows seemed to have taken quite a delight in ferreting the soldiers out of their positions, and worked with a will, displaying wonderful tactical talents; not an advantage was lost to outflank them, and get into the rear of their positions. The large houses, but above all, the monasteries, were so many citadels which soon had loopholes, and out of which a deadly fire came down on the heads of the soldiers. In this way alone was it possible to advance close to the Royal Palace with comparatively little loss.

When GARIBALDI returned a representation came from the Neapolitans that the barricading was still going on during the armistice. The answer given was that each party could do as it pleased within the lines, and that, as the Neapolitans could transport their wounded and get provisions, it was but fair that the town should make barricades.

While the Neapolitan officer was still waiting to take back the answer, there was a regular invasion of English and American naval officers, who had received leave to go on shore, and every one of whom was, of course, anxious to see GARIBALDI. The commander of the American ship called in company with the American Consul; the Swiss Consul came likewise. GARIBALDI is no more the Filibuster, but the commander of the national forces in Sicily. And whoever came once was sure to return again, for every one is received with a good word, and every one can see that he is welcome. I really believe GARIBALDI could soon make up more than the losses he has suffered hitherto if leave were given to recruit on board the British and American ships. It was well that the Neapolitan officers were just in time to see the scene; it will have taught them the esteem they are held in by foreign nations.

Shortly afterwards a flag of truce came in from the Finanze, which is still held by the Royalists, offering to give up the building and 4,000,000 tari, or about 2,000,000f., which are said to be in it. It is mostly private property, deposited for safety. The conditions were accepted.

The news of the prolongation of the armistice changed at once the physiognomy of the town. Many of those who had gone on board returned, for this respite allowed them to put their things in better order than they could do in the first hurry. The fever gave way, and animation became the prevalent feature in the town, which, as ever since our arrival, was illuminated. Till late at night numbers of people were strolling about the streets singing and cheering; the itinerant vendors of tunny fish, on which every one seems to live, made their shouts heard, which I take as an indication of a return to a more normal state. Many of the funeral processions have been proceeded by crosses, pictures of saints, especially Santa Rosalia, and wax candles, converting them into street altars. The moon shines brightly, and every one turns in with widely different feelings from those with which he got up this morning.

JUNE 1.—Last night one of the Neapolitan steamers went off with, it is stated, Gen. LANZA himself on board. Her destination is Naples, and there are good reasons for supposing that the General, whoever he was, went there to show the necessity of making concessions. As I said, GARIBALDI is willing to come to an understanding if the Constitution, guaranteed above all by England, is given back, and the King of Naples promises to begin a truly Italian policy. The mediation of Admiral MUNDY, which has hitherto led to such good results, removes all difficulties. Should the Neapolitans think that they can do it otherwise, either by calling in another mediation or no mediation at all, they are mistaken, for GARIBALDI will not hear of any other, and trusts no other. The Admiral forced the Neapolitans to treat directly with GARIBALDI, and thus recognize him, and GARIBALDI is not the man to forget this.

The Neapolitans are busy taking their wounded down to the ships and bringing provisions, and probably ammunition, too, back to the Royal Palace. Deserters still come in by driblets. Otherwise nothing new.

The *Meander* steamship leaves at 3 P. M. for Messina, and will be in time for the direct mail for Marseilles on Sunday.

Every hour brings fresh news of the spreading of the insurrection. A Neapolitan steamer arrived yesterday from Trapani with the news that the insurgents were expected to attack it at any moment. Messina is said to have been bombarded. It is time the Neapolitans came to terms.

JUNE 2.—Yesterday afternoon the Finanze, a large building in the Toledo, was given up by the Royalists. The negotiations had been going on for the last four days. The first offer they made was not accepted, GARIBALDI insisting that they should give up their arms, which they refused to do. Since the armistice began the offer was renewed on the part of the troops, under circumstances which made it desirable to accept it. No one supposed that the money had been left in the building, but so it was; the Neapolitans were so sure of their position that they did not think it necessary to provide for emergencies, and so above 5,000,000 ducats, or above £1,200,000, remained in cash. The exact sum is 5,444,444 ducats. Out of this only about 100,000 ducats are Government property, the rest private deposits. M. CRISPI, the Secretary of State, went there in company with the cashiers and controllers of the establishment; a *procès-verbal* was drawn up and signed by the above-named *employés*, as well as the captain in command of the post. He had about 125 men with him, who were allowed to retire with arms and baggage. They had only one man wounded, which is easily explained by the good position they held, and by the fact that no regular attack was ever undertaken against them. While in their posts, they amused themselves with firing from sheltered positions at all passers-by. Even since the armistice two men are said to have been killed close to the Porta Felice. From the papers found, it appears that 792,000 ducats were taken out of the Government funds to defray the war expenses, which were rather heavy, as the soldiers have received double pay ever since the beginning of the disturbances.

This morning the news arrived that yesterday, early in the morning, the steamtug *Utile* had approached Marsala and landed about 100 men, 2,000 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition, without meeting with any obstacle; all the Neapolitan ships being at Palermo, Messina, Trapani, and Catania, the only four points where Royal troops have still some little hold. The column is led by a man from Trapani, an emigrant, called FRADELLI. It was to start this morning for Trapani, where the people expect every moment to have their town burnt and sacked by the soldiery. I suppose, however, the column will be called up to this place to be ready if hostilities should begin again to-morrow.

This is not the only reinforcement which is expected. There is reliable information that the Blackwall steamer left Leghorn on the 26th ult., with 1,500 or 1,600 volunteers. The captain of one of the Neapolitan frigates which were sent in search of the ship returned last night, after an unsuccessful search. A merchant steamer from Gibraltar came in yesterday, and reports, on the contrary, having seen a large screw steamer crowded with people off the western coast of Sicily, sailing in the direction of Marsala. It would be rather curious if this landing, like the two others, should take place at Marsala.

Though there have been no shots fired during the last three days, the armistice is on that account by no means a time of peace and harmony between the two parties. There is an almost continual succession of *parlementaires* on both sides, trying to explain misunderstandings, quiet apprehensions, and verify facts. At one time the Royalists stop convoys, at another their soldiers break in and through the houses, and rob and carry off everything they can lay hold of. A great many of these complaints have been verified, but I believe that these infractions of the armistice are not so much the effect of treachery on the part of the Neapolitan Generals as of a complete want of discipline among their troops. Thus, in spite of repeated orders from the Commanding General, the column at the Porta de Termini would not allow a convoy of flour to pass. It was natural enough; they have established outside a kind of fair for all objects plundered, are selling at cheap rate, and are unwilling to let so good an opportunity pass to stock their market. Retaliation was resorted to. One of their convoys was stopped likewise. During the stoppage the troops which accompanied it deserted almost in a body, bringing the spare mules over with them. On another side of the town the soldiers tried to break into a convent of nuns, and all the authority and the numerous messages from LANZA were scarcely sufficient to stop them. Again, on another side, they carried off the inmates of the convent of the Oblati, a kind of female orphan asylum. The mothers of the girls came up crying. The thing was not denied, but it was explained that the nuns had gone over of their own free will. Not a moment passes without one or another person coming in with a complaint against the excesses of the soldiers. Were it not for that marvellous ascendancy which GARIBALDI exercises over his men as well as over the whole population, it would be impossible to keep to the armistice. All the time we have been here not a trace has been visible of insubordination or excess. In spite of the excitement and agitation, Palermo was never so orderly, even under the greatest pressure.

On one point only the people are implacable, and that is the death of the *sbirri*, who are hunted down like wild beasts, and shot wherever they are found. In the first days, especially, there were regular hunting expeditions undertaken against those best known, and many were killed before any one could interfere. If one recollects what misery the *espionage* of these people had entailed on the population, one can scarcely be surprised at the popular fury against them.

The desertions still continue, and, strange to say, mostly among the non-commissioned officers, sergeants and corporals. Not only do all these ask to take service, but likewise the 300 or 400 prisoners. Even the foreign mercenaries begin to come in—at any rate the better part of them, who are disgusted with their own comrades and the service. Almost every officer who goes over as *parlementaire* is asked about the pay on this side, and had it not been for our untimely patriotism, which disclaimed the very idea of pay, no doubt the Bavaresi would have been open to an offer. It is, probably, not too late even now. There is plenty of money at the Finanze for this or any other purpose.

Had GARIBALDI and the town only to do with the troops, the thing would be easy enough; but it is the bombardment which makes the position more difficult. From the specimen we had on the first day, one can see what might be done if it was continued for any length of time. King BOMBA II. might fulfill his threat of converting the town into a heap of ruins, and bury hundreds of inoffensive inhabitants among them, especially if the soldiers continue, as they have hitherto done, to burn every house they sack.

One might write volumes of horrors of the Vandalism already committed, for every one of the hundred ruins has its story of brutality and inhumanity. Were there not so many of the officers of the ships who have strolled about the town and seen them with their own eyes, I should be almost afraid of writing them down, so incredible do they sound. It is, above all, in the quarters to the right and left of the Royal Palace, mostly inhabited by the poorer classes, and thickly crowded with monasteries, that the horrors can be witnessed by every one who walks up. Any one can do so by using his senses. There are the black ruins of blocks of houses. As you can see by those which have hitherto escaped, they are in the style of those at St. Giles' or the Seven Dials, with the only exception that all the windows have balconies before them. In these small houses a dense population is crowded together, even in ordinary times; the fear of the bombardment crowded them even more; a shell falling on one, and crushing and burying the inmates, was sufficient to make people abandon the neighboring one and take refuge a little further on, shutting themselves up in the cellars. When the Royalists retired they set fire to those of the houses which had escaped the shells, and numbers were thus burnt alive in their hiding-places. All about the neighborhood of the Albergeria the air is charged with the exhalations of the corpses imperfectly covered by the ruins, and with that greasy smell occasioned by the burning of an animal body. If you can stand the exhalation, try and go inside the ruins for it is only there that you will see what the thing means. You will not have to search long before you stumble over the charred remains of a human body, a leg sticking out here, an arm there, a black face staring at you a little further on. You are startled by a rustle, you look round and see half-a-dozen gorged rats scampering off in all directions, or you see a dog trying to make his escape over the ruins; myriads of flies rise up at your approach, and you hurry out, in order to escape their disgusting and poisonous contact.

I only wonder that the sight of these scenes does not convert every man in the town into a tiger, and every woman into a fury. But these people have been so long ground down and demoralized, that their nature seems almost to have lost the power of reaction. Still the conviction has been brought home during the last few days, that no mercy was to be expected from the Bourbons, and that a hundred times greater would be the horrors did they get possession again of the town. The impending danger has done more than anything else to rouse the population somewhat from its apathy, and certainly the preparations for the reception of the troops have taken quite a different character. Whether all this will last when the bomb-shells begin to fly about again remains to be seen.

GARIBALDI intends to tender a protest to all the foreign naval commanders, asking them to use their influence to prevent a measure which does harm only to the defenceless part of the population. If all the consuls and foreign naval commanders acted in common, I don't believe the Neapolitans would dare to renew the bombardment. The story about partial protests, so often affirmed and contradicted, seems still true. When the notification was given out about the bombardment in case of a popular rise, Admiral MUNDY went to LANZA, and asked whether he meant to carry out these instructions. Having heard that he would, he gave up his protest, which he had brought with him in writing. When he left the French commander came in likewise with a protest, and soon after the American. As you know, they have not been attended to.

JUNE 3.—Last night, at 9 P. M., the *Saetta*, Neapolitan dispatch boat, came in with Gen. LETIZIA from Naples. The instructions, I am credibly informed, are to fight to the last man—to bring up for this purpose the garrison of Trapani and the troops coming from Girganti—to prepare everything as well as possible, and to begin in the meantime negotiating with GARIBALDI until these preparations can be completed. A large quantity of Orsini shells and Congreve rockets was brought down from Naples, with the order not to spare, but to burn and destroy every house. We shall see how far this is correct.

This morning early Gen. LETIZIA did call on GARIBALDI, and asked for an indefinite prolongation of the armistice. The two Generals conferred quite alone, and no one knows what the assurances given to Gen. GARIBALDI were, and what motives were brought forward to justify the armistice. But certain it is they satisfied Gen. GARIBALDI. May he not trust too much to the honor of a Neapolitan General is the warmest wish of every partisan of the cause he defends.

In the meantime it is certain that orders were sent to the troops at Trapani to prepare to evacuate the town, taking with them as many guns as possible, and destroying the rest. There are two steamers and a sailing corvette, which are to take them—whither is a secret. People are rather confused at all the mysteries, and puzzling their heads about the meaning of the armistice.

Since the news of its prolongation spread there has been a return tide of the emigrants, who had already begun their movements at daybreak, to be out of the way if the fighting and bombardment began.

JUNE 4.—Yesterday, immediately after his interview with Gen. GARIBALDI, the Neapolitan Gen. LETIZIA left again for Naples. He is expected to be back soon. As I told you, he asked for GARIBALDI's word of honor not to tell any one of the communication he had brought from Naples, so no one knows anything positive; but, from this going and coming to and from Naples, one cannot but conclude that the Neapolitan General came with proposals of negotiations, and went back with an answer. As they write at the same time from Naples that the intervention of the foreign Powers has been asked for, there may really be an intention on the part of the Neapolitan Government to come to some understanding.

You will not be surprised to hear that the good faith of the Neapolitans is in very bad odor here, and that therefore the version which sees in all these interviews but so many attempts to deceive GARIBALDI and throw him off his guard finds most credit.

I told you in my letter of yesterday that I had heard from a good source Gen. LETIZIA arrived from Naples not only with no conciliatory instructions, but the very reverse; and that the negotiations were entered into only with a view of beguiling GARIBALDI until all the preparations were completed. There is no doubt of one thing—that the same night the instructions of the Neapolitan ships were altered. They had been to embark all heavy stores from the Castle and the Palace. Not only was this immediately stopped after the arrival of the *Saetta* with LETIZIA, but ammunition and warlike stores were landed. At the same time a sailing corvette, towed by two steamers, went off to Trapani to embark the troops stationed there, and bring them on to Palermo. The corvette has just arrived with these troops on board.

The transport of wounded from the Palace still continues; there must be more than 800 who have passed already. But the transport of provisions has considerably diminished. Either they are already sufficiently provided, or else there is no more to spare from the Castello.

This morning people who have stores of salt fish in the parts occupied by the troops came in complaining that their stores had been broken open, and their contents transported on board the men-of-war by boats belonging to the latter. There are so many stories told that I repeat only what is well-ascertained fact; and, if I mention this, it is only because I myself saw something in barrels taken on board from the side where the column of the Foreign Brigade is encamped.

The prospect of negotiations has by no means diminished the activity shown in the defence. In the beginning barricades were thrown up everywhere, whether useful or not, and there was no time to regulate and control this activity. Now a general plan of defence has been drawn up; all the barricades which were useless have been levelled, others modified, others, again, built up anew. By dint of exertion and good will, as many as a dozen guns, mostly naval, were made serviceable and placed on carriages, men told off to serve them, cartridges made, ball and grape-shot prepared. Orsini shells are being manufactured on a large scale, and powder and bullets got ready incessantly. The last official bulletin at Naples tells people that GARIBALDI is surrounded in Palermo, and will be soon annihilated. This morning a complaint came in from the column of the enemy stationed at the Porta di Termini that the *squadre* behind had fired upon them. You have only to look all round the mountain chain which incloses Palermo, and you will see every night the fires of the insurgents outside blaze up in every direction. If any one can be said to be surrounded, one would rather say it is the Neapolitans.

The men and stores landed at Marsala are on their way hither. Two nights ago they were at Partenico, and it is to hoped that they will be here either this evening or to-morrow morning.

No reliable information has as yet come in respecting the second and much larger expedition which set off on the 26th from Leghorn. They must have landed further off. They cannot have met with obstacles, for all that Naples possesses in ships is concentrated on three or four points, and never goes out.

The news that Messina has been bombarded is false, but this morning a gunboat coming from Malta by Catania brought the news that the insurgents had attacked the troops in the town, and caused great loss among them—400 to 500, it is stated—but could not dislodge them from their position in the Royal Castle and the Cathedral, where they had intrenched themselves.

The troops which have quitted Girgenti are said by some to be at Termini, and by others on the south coast at Terranova. Nothing can give you a better idea of the difficulty that exists in making the different Committees in the provinces and towns work properly than the circumstance that, although the whole country is in the hands of the insurgents, there is no regular correspondence established with head-quarters at Palermo. These people are not accustomed to govern themselves, and have no initiative. Now, Governors are named for the provinces, which, it may be hoped, will bring a certain unity of action into the movement throughout the whole country.

I have had so many other things to write about that I had no time to say anything about the provisional organization which is being introduced. The evil which was most felt in this as well as every other Sicilian movement was the absence of unity of action. As soon as GARIBALDI landed and went a little way into the interior all the most influential members of the aristocracy, as well as the free communities, asked him to assume the dictatorship in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, and the command in chief of all the national forces.

The first thing, of course, was to organize the military forces. Until then it was, as you know, an affair of volunteers, who collected round one or another influential man of their town or district, all independent of each other, and remaining together or going home, as they pleased.

A decree of the 19th of May, from Salemi, institutes a militia, to which all belong from 17 to 50; those from 17 to 30 for active service in the field all over the country, those from 30 to 40 in their provinces, and those from 40 to 50 in their communes.

The officers for the active army are named by the Commander-in-Chief on the proposal of the commanders of the battalions; those of the second and third categories, only liable to local service, are chosen by the men themselves.

But, as you may imagine, it is rather difficult to act up to this decree under the circumstances. Still, the thing in and about Palermo has made progress. The different *squadre* have been, according to their strength, transformed into companies and battalions, and their leaders invested with the rank the number of their men confers on them. They have had their posts assigned to them, and they are getting by degrees accustomed to a more regular organization about provisions and orders. But it is an Herculean labor to introduce anything resembling order into this chaos, and to get the men to give up their individual fancies.

The *squadre* are now regularly paid, and I don't think you could keep them together if they were not. They are called "Cacciatori dell'Etna"—not a bad name for people rather resembling that smoking, but otherwise very harmless volcano.

It is rather curious that the Sicilian patriots receive pay, while the enthusiastic North Italians who came to help, have not received a farthing, and do not expect to receive anything.

Great activity prevails to get something resembling a uniform. A number of red flannel shirts have been made, and the greatest part of the Garibaldites are now in uniform. The native militia are still in their brown fustian suit, which is generally worn all over the country, and is so alike that it makes a very good uniform until a better one can be got.

If one considers that it is not two months since the last disarmament took place, it is astonishing what a quantity of guns seems to be still in the country. They are for the most part short guns, looking rather like old-fashioned single-barrelled fowling-pieces than muskets. Most of them are percussion, however, and only a few with the old flint lock. From their appearance, most of them must date back to 1820 and earlier, only the percussion-lock being of more recent construction—probably 1848-49. The longing for arms is something extraordinary. The strictest orders have been given to bring in all the muskets taken from the soldiers to head-quarters. But few have ever arrived. The Picciotti take hold of them, have the barrels cut off and the stock a little altered, so as to make them difficult to recognize. No miser can be more greedy of dollars than a Picciotto is of ammunition. But he differs from the miser, as he does not keep it when he has got it. While the street fight lasted, as soon as a troop had got some ammunition together, off they went, and occupied some houses at safe distance, blazing away at walls and in the air. They were, of course, soon at the end of their ammunition, and returned bragging how they had fought the Royals. Still, I should not wonder if this mad firing had really imposed on the soldiers, while there is no doubt that the noise they make encourages the *squadre*. Formerly, even in camp, it was difficult to keep them from blazing away a minute after they had been complaining of their want of ammunition. This now occurs very rarely. They have sobered down a little, and have learnt the value of ammunition. I cannot help thinking they are cousins german to the Albanian Bashi-Bazouks.

Besides the military organization, the civil organization has likewise begun. A Secretary of State has been named for that purpose, who countersigns all the decrees of the Dictator. In each province there is to be a Governor, with a Council chosen by the people. Most of those in the neighborhood have been named already, and the sooner all are named the better it will be. In times like these there must be a responsible man at the head of each province with full powers. Committees talk a great deal, but do very little.

The town has assumed a rather more peaceful appearance, shops are beginning to open, but only by degrees. I informed you that before GARIBALDI came to Palermo most of the shops and houses had inscriptions describing them as foreign property—"*Interessi Francesi*," or "*Inglesi*," or "*Americani*," almost everywhere. It was against the soldiers plundering. I don't think it would help much even against this, for it did not in the part which is in their power, but it is utterly unavailing against bombshells and fire. If you go up the Toledo, or one of the by-streets, you will be astonished to see the quantity of "English interests" gutted, and "French interests" with huge shot-holes in them. If the Powers, as they are obliged to do, ask for indemnity for all this damage done to their subjects, there will be a heavy bill against King BOMBA II. This will be, at any rate, a satisfaction for the off-hand manner in which the protest of the foreign naval commanders has been received.

We have already two papers, the *Giornale Officiale*, of the Provisional Government of Sicily, and the *Unita Italiana*, which are hawked about in the street side by side with that horrible tunny-fish, on which every one seems to live.

There is a Sardinian steamer for Cagliari, by which I send this letter off.

The Marriage Registration Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the first stage of the dispute about the civil registration of marriages people were inclined to regard it as merely an extra antic on the part of JOHN (commonly called Archbishop) HUGHES, and to view it as rather a laughing matter than otherwise. There now seems a disposition to look at it more seriously, which encourages me to submit a few remarks on the subject, though conscious that I cannot express myself so clearly or so accurately as a professional man would.

Any trifling inconvenience or expense which the system of civil registration may cause to clergymen, is unappreciable compared with its benefits to the public and posterity in preventing probable litigation and possible injustice.

The civil record is the surest proof of a marriage. In many countries it is the *only* sure proof, and the Courts of such countries, though they *may* make concessions to the customs of other nations, will never do so without much discussion and delay. I am at this moment occupied in researches for a foreign friend, who is in danger of losing a title and a fortune because he cannot find the record of his grandfather's marriage, an event which notoriously took place within the memory of persons now living.

We are more cosmopolitan in our relations than any other people, and more migratory in our habits. Families not only come hither from the Old World, but return thither again. Our own countrymen emigrate to Europe—they move from one part of the Union to another. Three generations may obliterate all traces of a family, except those set down in black and white, and under safe keeping of the law.

In a country which has an established Church, an ecclesiastical record may be a civil record; it may even be *the* civil record—the one formally acknowledged by the laws of the land. If the Church is supreme over the State its records are the most valid legal records. If the Church is subordinate to the State, the State exercises a certain supervision over it. But in this country, where no Church has any authority over the State, and the State has no power to interfere with any Church, an ecclesiastical register is of no more legal value than any private memorandum.

Moreover, it is very doubtful, to say the least, if the *accessibility* of ecclesiastical records could be relied on. With clergymen of the stamp of Archbishop HUGHES it certainly could *not*. His original refusal shows that his records are a sealed book to the public. Or suppose the ecclesiastical register is imperfect or altogether destroyed, (such cases are not unfrequent, one lately fell under my own observation,) is the clergyman responsible to any one not of his own Church?

These loose remarks are thrown out chiefly in the hope of calling some person's attention to the subject who can do more justice to it than your obedient servant, C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK CLUB, Friday, June 22, 1860.

The Contempt Case.

NOTE FROM H. D. TOWNSEND, ESQ.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Saturday, June 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust that upon a review of the facts involved, your sense of justice will relieve me of the hasty reflections which you indulge in your editorial of Friday on the part which I was forced to take in the recent Contempt Case in Judge BONNEY's Court.

I was not the aggressor in the altercation, nor the cause of provocation to the other party. I was not purposely armed for the emergency which occurred; nor do I bear arms "*as part of my practice.*" I deem it fortunate—and making the case your own, you will, perhaps, agree with me—that I had the means of defence on my person when the unexpected and extraordinary attempt was made to drive me from professional duty to a client, first by rude insult, and this being quickly replied to, then by a bloody threat.

I have said that I gave no cause for provocation in the first place. The defendant was neither badgered nor insulted, but on the other hand his answers to plain business-like questions were tantalizing to the last degree, involving,—and to all appearances purposely so,—a consumption of time I was wholly unprepared for, and therefore moved the Court for a postponement to another day. I did this from the pressure of other engagements in Court. My motion to postpone was granted by Judge BONNEY, and thereupon followed the scene, in a distant part of the court-room, which has given rise to this controversy. Its real incidents being made known to the Court, no order for contempt, as against me, was taken; while the order against the other party was granted by the Judge on my affidavit and that of a bystander.

To the subsequent vacation of this order, I simply assented, not by way of *settlement*, in the sense you have employed, but because the Court was satisfied with the ample and certainly very handsome apology made by Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, counsel for the defendant, and as this gentleman stated at the same time, on his personal pledge, that no further annoyance to the prosecution of the rights of my client should occur, I hold, with due deference, that I could not have done less, in professional courtesy, nor the Court required more full report of the final proceedings and order in the case, which appearance in some of the City papers of June 20, though not in your own, you will find fully bears out this explanation. Yours, &c. HENRY D. TOWNSEND.

The Fourth Ward Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The remarks which have appeared from time to time in your valuable paper, relative to the School officers of the Fourth Ward, have had the tendency to place a high minded gentleman in a false position before the community, from which he is naturally anxious to be extricated. I allude to Mr. CHARLES DOHERTY, one of the School Commissioners of the Ward aforesaid, who was not only opposed to the removal of the teachers, but used every endeavor and every argument to prevent the consummation of that act of folly. When he found that his counsels would not prevail, he nominated for the post of Principal a gentleman well and favorably known for his scholastic attainments, but utterly isolated from the political circles of that Ward. In this laudable object Mr. DOHERTY also failed, his honesty of purpose to subserve the cause of education not being sufficiently appreciated by his colleagues. Being familiar with all the circumstances which have transpired in connection with the removal of the teachers, and knowing Mr. DOHERTY to be a high-toned gentleman, and incapable of a mean action, I have deemed it proper to state the facts, and screen him from further obloquy. VERITAS.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Dr. LYDIA SAYRE HASBROUCK, has been compelled to vacate the editorial chair of the *Sibyl* temporarily. Hear her reason: "We are the fortunate owners of a clover field, and we just returned from walking through and inhaling its sweet—sweets such as no cosmetic can imitate. But above all the fruits, plants and flowers, we have another little nursing plant to tend and nestle to our hearts in the form of a little boy of ten days old, who lays quietly sleeping near us as we write this. A blue-eyed, fair-skinned, golden-haired and tender plant, he seems to meet the roughness of this world in striking contrast to our dark-eyed little Daisy, whose place here seems if possible more vacant now, that the little brother she so often asked us to get her has come among us."

The citizens of Montreal have been getting up a testimonial for Sayers. It consists of a richly embossed covered silver quart tankard. The design is chaste and handsome. The base of the tankard is ornamented with a wreath of oat-leaves, the middle with one of maple leaves, and the upper portion with vine leaves and branches of grapes. On the cover is a beaver seated on a maple branch, in high relief. The handle is formed of twisted vine stalks. The tankard bears the following inscription: "To Tom Sayers, from a few admirers of English pluck."

Joguth Chunder Gangooly, the converted Brahmin, has sailed for Liverpool. He will remain for some months in England, and after a brief visit to France and Switzerland, will proceed by the overland route to Hindostan, where he will devote himself to preaching Christianity. A young lady from the State of Maine will join him in Calcutta toward the end of the year, and become Mrs. Gangooly. In the meantime she is qualifying herself to assist him in the missionary enterprise to which he has devoted himself.

The Society of Useful Manufactures, which owns the water-power of the Passaic River, near Paterson, has notified De Lave that he can no longer have one end of his rope fastened on their property, so that rope-walking in that vicinity is ended for the present. The reason the company gives for this action is that De Lave's performances distract the attention and waste the time of the operatives in the mills.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New-Orleans, who was recently called to the pastorate of the Church in this city, which was under the care of the late Dr. Alexander, has also been elected to a Professorship in Princeton College. The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that it is not at all probable that Dr. Palmer will accept either position.

Charles M. Waterman, ex-Mayor of New-Orleans, disappeared a few days ago under circumstances which led to the belief that he had committed suicide. His hat has since been found near the river, but thus far the search for his remains has proved fruitless.

Prof. Donaldson has been rivaling the feats of De Lave and Blondin, in Newark, N. J., by walking a wire stretched from the top of Library Hall, in Market-street, to a building opposite—a distance of about one hundred feet. Ten thousand people, it is said, witnessed his first exhibition.

The *Courrier de Canada* announces that the subscriptions for the Pope in the diocese of Quebec already amount to $16,000, and that they will doubtless reach $18,000. The city of Quebec alone gave $5,955.

Mr. Frederic E. Church, the artist, was married on the 14th to Miss Isabel M. Carnes, of Dayton, Ohio.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY—SOME PUBLIC OFFICIALS REBUKED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY IN ATTENDING THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

Yesterday was the last day of the June term of this Court—or, rather, it was the last day of the extension of the term—the number of cases to be tried, especially since the commencement of the Baltimore Convention, when Judge RUSSELL adjourned his division of the Court, being very large. The Recorder has opened Court early and sat late, and with the exception of cases which could not be tried, owing to the absence of important witnesses, he has disposed of every charge of importance. Yesterday, after a few slight sentences were passed, the Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment:

GRAND JURY ROOM, June 25, 1860.

The Grand Jury present the laws for the collection of debts as an evil and a nuisance which ought to be abated. Experience of the oldest merchants proves that the cost of law, in trying to collect, is twice as much as the law secures, without estimating the loss of time of jurors, witnesses, &c., in keeping up this delusion, the evils of which are too manifest to every business man to need further illustration.

The detention of witnesses in prison, and often for several months, awaiting the trial of the accused, is fast destroying all confidence in the moral justice of our institutions. Unless this outrage upon the rights of witnesses can be abated it will soon be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain evidence of crime, as witnesses from fear of this unjust imprisonment will at once escape, whenever they see a crime committed, thus leaving the criminal unpunished for want of evidence.

The present mode of electing Judges, the Grand Jury believe, is well calculated to destroy confidence in the Judiciary, and unless this important subject is taken up by those having at stake the deepest interest, the time is not far distant when the security to life, liberty and property, which every American so highly values, will be greatly weakened. It is very far from the intention of the Grand Jury to detract from, or throw the least distrust upon, those eminent men who now confer honor and confidence upon the Bench. But it is the system of election that is fast conferring upon the lowest kind of politicians the power of furnishing judges for the community, which is the cause for immediate alarm. Politics as a trade, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, should disqualify a man for any office. *In confirmation of this it is only necessary to refer the public to the late political Conventions; to have visited many of our public offices of the highest trust, which were abandoned by their incumbents that they might attend to these political Conventions.* This wretched state of things may not be surprising when it is considered that politicians now control the community.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Secretary.

SECOND PRESENTMENT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, June 25, 1860.

The Grand Jury present certain carmen, without any numbers to their carts, for transporting from the Manhattan Gas Works, near the East River, to the Providence Works, No. 357 West 18th-street, some gas tar or other liquid, for the manufacture of manure or other purposes, spreading on their route through the most populous part of the City a most dreadful and deadly stench, inflicting a nuisance more abominable and disgusting than do scavengers of any degree.

The Grand Inquest are of the opinion that this vile production of the Gas Manufactory Company could be transported by water as economically, without disturbing or annoying the taxpayers and other citizens, as is done at present by the carmen above alluded to, and the draymen in the employ of the Manhattan Gas Company, the Providence Works, or others.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Secretary.

Recorder BARNARD, in the usual terms, dismissed the Grand Jury, with the thanks of the Court. This same Grand Inquest has been very active this session. They have made four presentments, and have indicted a very large number of alleged criminals. From the statistics of the District-Attorney's Office and the City Prison, crime is certainly not on the decrease.

District Court Judgment.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

H. V. Vulté vs. J. P. Whitehead.—The following decision upon practice in supplementary proceedings upon judgments of District Courts has been lately rendered in the Common Pleas, at Special Term:

HILTON, J.—Supplementary proceedings can only be instituted upon a Justice's or District Court judgment when it exceeds in amount $25, exclusive of costs, and a transcript thereof has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County in which an execution against the real and personal property of the defendant has been issued to the Sheriff, and returned by him unsatisfied in whole or in part, (Code, secs. 292, 464,) and the execution must have been in the form prescribed by sec. 289, sub. 1.

When the judgment is for a less sum, section 63 permits a transcript to be filed with the Clerk of the county in the same manner, and from the time of such filing the judgment becomes a judgment of the county court, except that it is not a lien upon, and cannot be enforced against real property; and therefore, as no execution thereon can be issued in the form prescribed by section 289, sub. 1, nor of the kind referred to in section 292, proceedings supplementary cannot be instituted upon it.

Section 48 of the District Court act (Laws of 1857, p. 707) makes these provisions of the Code applicable to the judgments of those courts.

In the present case the judgment was recovered against the plaintiff for $10 75 costs in a District Court in this City, and although the affidavit upon which the order for his examination was granted states that a transcript of the judgment was filed with the County Clerk, and an execution against his property has been issued to and returned by the Sheriff of this county unsatisfied, yet it must be assumed that the execution was only against the personal property of the plaintiff, as none other could properly be issued upon the judgment recovered.

As I have already remarked, the return of such an execution unsatisfied cannot be the basis of supplementary proceedings under section 292, and the proceedings instituted in this case must therefore be dismissed.

The case of Cander *vs.* Gundelsheimer, (17 Howard Pr. R. 434,) relied on to sustain the order, certainly goes to the extent of holding that such proceedings may be had in all cases where a transcript of a Justice's judgment for any amount has been filed with the County Clerk, and an execution has been issued to the Sheriff and returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; but upon examination it will be seen that the Judge in making that decision has failed to notice the distinction to which I have alluded respecting the kind of execution which might be issued upon a Justice's judgment for less than $25, exclusive of costs, and the fact that the execution referred to in section 292, and the return of which unsatisfied forms the basis of supplementary proceedings, must be against property generally, and in the form prescribed by section 289.

The Sunday Law Question.

CASE OF THE STADT THEATRE.

The People vs. *Edward W. F. Harmann.*—This is a proceeding before Justice BONNEY, in the Supreme Court, to punish the defendant for a contempt, and has been repeatedly stated in the *Times*. It will be remembered that an order was obtained by the House of Refuge, directed to the defendant and his partner in business, Otto Hoym, commanding them to close the Stadt (or Hoym's) Theatre until they had obtained further license. The plaintiffs claimed that the license then held by the defendants was annulled and rendered void by a single performance, contrary to the provisions of the recently enacted Sunday law. That order was served upon Harmann alone, upon a Saturday night; but he, as he avers, not understanding English very well, put it in his pocket, intending to consult counsel regarding it on the following Monday. Meantime the Theatre was opened, and a performance was given on Sunday, the 3d of June. This performance was adjudged a contempt of the injunction order, and Justice Bonney fined the defendant $250, and ordered that he stand committed until the fine was paid. He was, however, given until Monday (yesterday) in which to determine whether to pay the fine or appeal his case. He resolved to appeal, and upon giving the requisite bonds was discharged from the custody of his counsel, who had previously been his surety.

The case will now go to the General Term for argument upon the question of the constitutionality of the Sunday Law, when it will be decided by the full Bench. The Germans, it is said, intend to abide by the final determination of this case.

Henry A. Cram, for House of Refuge. F. S. Stalknecht and John Hayes, for defendant.

Case of the Brig Falmouth.

DISCHARGE OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, yesterday, discharged the officers and crew of the *Falmouth*, who were examined upon the charge of voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The grounds of the decision were, that there was no proof that the vessel was going on an illegal voyage. She was not found in a place for accomplishing the purposes of such voyage, and, even if the proof of this had been sufficient, it is not sufficient to hold them on a charge of voluntarily serving on said vessel. There was no proof that the defendants voluntarily served on board of this vessel "knowing" her to be a slaver; the evidence of DeWitt, the only one testifying on this point, was contradicted by all the other parties. The whole party was accordingly discharged.

The vessel, which is in custody of the Marshal under a process of the Court, will probably be sold and the money paid into Court, to abide the result of the suit against her. The United States District-Attorney carried the case before the Grand Jury, which also refused to find any evidence of criminality on the part of the crew.

Oyer and Terminer.

The extraordinary term of the Oyer and Terminer, called by the Governor, was commenced this morning, Justice GOULD presiding. The roll of petit jurors was called, and a sufficient number not being present, the Court ordered an additional panel of two hundred jurors.

The following gentlemen were impaneled as grand jurors:

HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Foreman.

J. S. Bruding,	S. Davis,	H. Marks,
W. F. Skiff,	B. Wheelright,	Jos. B. Brewster,
G. C. Deane,	S. Moore,	J. Vanderpoel,
Lewis Woodbarn,	J. Campbell,	J. H. Groesbeck,
J. A. Smith,	Martin Waters,	C. Zabriskie, Jr.

Justice GOULD charged the jury upon the usual topics, and adjourned the Court till to-morrow morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hathaway vs. *Griffith.*—See decision with Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Andrews* vs. *Andrews.*—Referred to W. S. Yard, to report a suitable person to act as Commissioner to sell the property, &c.

Court Calendar....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 25, 34, 38, 39 to 44, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 121, 1025, 405, 1369, 1373, 1379, 1393, 737, 813, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 683, 809, 1363, 539, 15, 801, 515, 727, 745, 987, 203, 1197, 873, 613, 1131, 1187. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 233, 457, 413, 467, 463, 225, 321, 1219, 1221.—*Part II.*—Nos. 694, 10, 630, 560, 18, 106, 112, 640, 646, 648, 656, 658, 660, 662.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 25.

$9 000	Va. State 6s....	94	10	Second-av. R.......	97½
3,000	Mo. State 6s.....	84⅝	200	Reading Railroad..	41
20,000	do............	84½	100	do..........b60	41
2,000	La. State 6s.....	98½	50	Ill. Cen. R. S....s30	63¾
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B '83	90½	50	do..............	63⅜
500	E. R. 5th M. B..	63	50	do..........s25	63⅜
1,000	H. Riv. R. 3d M.	92	100	do..............	63¾
1,000	do............	91½	15	Del., L. & W. R....	90
1,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds	97	155	do..............	98
2,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	84	50	do...........b60	98½
2,000	M. So. 2d M. Bs.	50½	150	Gal. & Chi. R....s30	62
8,000	do............	51	50	do...........s30	62¼
10,000	do.........b60	51½	100	do............s5	62⅜
4,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtge..	84	350	do..............	62⅜
30	Bank of Commerce.	103	500	do..............	62½
25	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	130	100	do..............	62⅝
45	Artisans Bank.....	92	100	do.........b n w	62¾
8	Nassau Bank......	100	100	do..........b30	62⅝
15	N. Y. Central R...	82¼	250	do..........b60	62⅝
225	do............	82⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R..b60	31
50	Harlem R.......b60	12½	200	do..........b30	32
350	do............	12½	20	do..............	32
20	Pacific M. S. Co..	91	100	do..........s10	32
50	do............	91¼	100	do..........s30	32
50	do..........s30	91	300	do..........b10	31⅞
50	do..........b30	91⅜	200	do..............	31⅞
100	Erie Railroad..s30	19	100	do..........b10	31¾
50	Mich. Cen. R......	68¾	100	do..........s60	31
650	do............	48½	100	do..........b60	31¼
100	do..........s60	48	200	do..............	31¼
200	do..........s30	48¼	100	do..........s25	31
50	do..........b10	48⅜	100	do..........b60	31½
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	13½	120	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	70½
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. Snwk............	28	300	do..............	70½
50	do..........s60	27¾	100	do..........bnw	70½
50	do..........s30	28	50	do..........b30	70¼
100	do..........s60	28	50	do..........b60	70¼
50	do..........s15	28⅜	200	do..........b30	70
50	do............	28½	150	do..........s30	70
200	do.........b60	28¾	10	Milw. & Miss. R....	6¾
300	do............	28⅝	10	do..............	6½
50	do............	28¾	50	Chci., B. & Qu. R. s30	73
			50	Ind'p'lis & Cin. R..	44

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Va. State 6s....	94	110	Hudson River R...	48
2,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890...	92¾	410	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13½
2,000	E. R. 5th M. B..	63	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	28¼
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.B.	52	30	do..............	28½
500	do............	51¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	63¼
10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	100¼	50	do..........s60	63
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	90¾	50	do..............	63½
250	N. Y. Central R....	82	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	62
100	do..........b30	82	300	Cl. & Tol. R....b60	31¼
100	do..........s60	81¾	250	Chi. & R. I. R..b60	69⅞
100	Harlem Pref.......	39¼	50	do..........s60	69⅞
100	do..........s60	39	200	do..........b60	70
25	do............	39	100	do..........s10	69¾
200	Mich. Central R...	48	50	do..............	69⅞
100	do............	47¾	50	C., B. & Q. R..b30	73

MONDAY, June 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 23, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 16:

Increase in Loans	$486,568
Decrease in Specie	759,632
Decrease in Circulation	49,674
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	917,841

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 25, 1859.	June 23, 1860.	June 16, 1860.
Capital	$68,508,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	121,744,449	125,886,565	125,399,997
Specie	21,759,881	23,350,921	24,110,553
Circulation	8,216,043	8,779,115	8,828,789
Gross Deposits	96,353,393	102,737,391	104,031,265
Exchanged	19,160,278	22,116,578	22,492,611
Undrawn	77,193,115	80,620,813	81,538,654
In Sub-Treasury	5,493,275	6,326,894	6,426,756

The Bank return this afternoon shows a moderate decline in the Specie Average, and a partial addition to the Discount line. The changes in both are mainly with the Bank of Commerce, which has heretofore for several weeks returned a much stronger Specie average than was called for by the general run of the other Banks. The aggregate stock of Specie in the City, including the Sub-Treasury offices, now averages $29,677,000, against $27,253,000 at same time last year. The line of deposits in Bank is $3,427,000 greater than on the corresponding return in June of last year. The Money market, to-day, reflects the advance in rates upon long date paper noticed at the close of last week. The terms rate from 5 to 6½ ℘ cent. for prime selections of paper, 90 days to 6 months, and 60-day acceptances of the same class, 4½@5 ℘ cent. Demand Loans continue at 5 ℘ cent. as the rule, with exceptions on State and Federal Securities, at 4½ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer are a sixteenth firmer on London, and nearly an ⅛ firmer on Paris; owing to the scarcity of California Gold Bars and double-eagle pieces. The latter command a small premium, when new and of full weight. London, 109⅞@109⅞; Paris, f.5.13¾@f.5.13⅛. A further supply of California Bars is looked for in season for Saturday's steamers. The intermediate mail goes by the Cunarder from Boston on Wednesday.

The Stock Market on the Share dealings, to-day, was generally ¼@⅜ ℘ cent., and in some instances ½@⅝ ℘ cent. lower than on Saturday. No special reason, beyond the apparently tacit understanding to make the day a dull Monday, was assigned for the flatness of prices. At the close late in the afternoon prices were steadier. On the Railway Bonds an advance of 2½ ℘ cent. was made on Erie Fifths, 2 ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern Seconds, and 1 ℘ cent. on the Firsts while other mortgages were generally held with firmness. In State Stocks, Virginias stronger and Tennessees and Missouris weaker by an ⅛ ℘ cent. than on Saturday. There was nothing done in United States Stocks. The decline on the Railroad Share-list was ⅜ on New-York Central, ¼@½ on on New-York and Erie, ½ on Hudson, Harlem and Reading, ½@⅜ on Michigan Central, ¼@⅜ on Michigan Guaranteed, ⅜ on Toledo, ¼ at the close on Galena, although the morning sales were at an advance on the last price of Saturday; ¼ on Rock Island, ¼@⅜ on Illinois Central, and ⅞@1 ℘ cent. on Burlington and Chicago. At the close 70 ℘ cent. was paid for Rock Island, the same as on Saturday afternoon, and that price bid. Pacific Mail was a fraction stronger than Saturday, and the bids for Panama strong, without calling out any stock. The price, after to-day, is made ex dividend, the stock deliverable on 3d July. Among the City Bank shares, Commerce firm at 103 ℘ cent.; an advance is made in Artisans to 92 ℘ cent., and in Nassau to par.

The Metropolitan Bank has made its accustomed half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. The Bank of North America 3½ ℘ cent., the same, also, as heretofore. The Continental, as usual, 3½ ℘ cent. The Bank of Commerce, 3½ ℘ cent., which is fully equal to the last half-yearly dividend, and rather better than looked for on the the large capital of the bank through a season of cheap money.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have concluded to issue in scrip only *one-third* addition to the present capital in place of one-half, by way of raising the money to pay off the convertible income bonds in anticipation of maturity. The July dividend pays $9 on this scrip; $15 more is called for the 1st September, and the remainder for 1st December. Upon the payment of the last installment, certificates for full stock will be issued, and such stock will be entitled to any dividends out of the earnings from and after 1st July, 1860. Fractions of the dividends will be paid in money.

The Park Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ℘ cent. The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable July 2. The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City, on the 2d of July. The July interest on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., No. 104 Broadway.

We have been afforded the opportunity to look over the important decision, at length, recently made in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in favor of the validity of the *Farm Mortgages* executed in that State by the farmers along the lines of the various Railways. These Mortgages, it will be borne in mind, were transferred by the Railway

Companies to third parties, to raise money to build their roads—the mortgagers receiving in exchange the shares of the Companies to whom they were executed. They did this, in the language of the Court, because of their "confidence in the success of the enterprise, and the ultimate benefit to themselves;" but now attempt to repudiate the obligation in that "the Companies had no power under their charters to take these securities for stock." The opinion of the Court is addressed to the question of power, since an affirmation of *that* renders a decision on the collateral questions unnecessary. The Court holds that in taking these mortgages the Company did not attempt to do anything except to execute its power of building a railroad. The mortgager was willing to take the stock, but had no money. He was willing to give his note and secure it by mortgage. The Company took it in payment with the sole intention of transferring it to raise the money. The result is the same as if the mortgage had been given to a third party for the same object. On the second branch of the question, as to whether the charter requires an absolute subscription in cash, to be paid in nothing but cash, the Court holds that there is no such express provision in the Charter. The use of the word "dollars" is simply to indicate the measure of value. The Charter prescribes no manner or kind of payment. On the contrary, "the time, manner and proportions" of the installments are left to the Directors. It is not the primary object of the Charter to raise an amount of money equal to the capital stock; that object is to build and equip a railroad, and the Court can see no objection to issuing stock and taking in payment materials or labor or lands necessary for their road. The authorities quoted on this point are numerous. Nor was the taking of these mortgages an unwarrantable dealing in real estate. There is nothing, says the Court, in the transaction, approaching a speculation in lands. Nor was it a fraud on the cash-paying subscribers to the stock. They do not complain, and if the transaction is liable to no other objection a party to it cannot set up his own fraud to defeat his contract. The *power* of the Company is therefore affirmed and the *securities* in question declared valid. The judgment of the lower Court is reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings.

In view of the foregoing decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in favor of the validity of Farm Mortgages, the holders of such mortgages resident here, or who may chance to be in the City, are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, No. 29 William-street, where the opinion of the Court at length and other information of interest may be had.

The coupons of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARDT.

The receipts at the tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week in June in 1860 and 1859 have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	35,400	287,000	541,500	900
1859	13,100	48,800	128,800	4,600
Increase	22,300	238,300	412,700	Dec..3,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles since the canal opened, so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	242,100	1,749,900	3,982,600	78,700
1859	124,200	335,700	611,100	123,000
Increase	117,900	1,414,200	3,371,500	Dec44,300

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending June 9, were $53,301 50
Corresponding week of last year 38,917 27
Increase $14,384 23
The total traffic from July 1, 1859, to June 1, 1860, was $2,753,180 20
Same period last year 2,151,118 06
Increase $602,062 14

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Total receipts $300,542
Payments 211,803
Balance 6,415,633

The receipts include $107,000 for Customs.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	
Maryland 5s	95 to 97	
U. S. 5s, redeemable, '74	94 to 95	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	82 to 84	
Do., 6 ℔ cent	83 to 85	
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77 to 79	
Do., 7s, '75	81½ to 82½	
Do., Freeland	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares, $70 pd.	41½ to 40½ dis.	
Do., $100 shares, all paid	58 to 60	
Michigan Central 8s, '60	88 to 92	
Do., convt., '69	86 to 88	
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '82	87 to 89	
Do., $100 shares	46 to 50	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s, 1885	63 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
N. Y. Central, 6s, '83	83 to 85	
Do., 7s, '64	91 to 93	x. c
Do., 7s, '76	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	72 to 74	
N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87 to 89	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	76 to 78	
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75	45 to 50	
Do., shares, assented	18 to 19	
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	91 to 93	
Do., 2d mortgage	90 to 92	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Phila. & Reading 6s, '60	78 to 80	
Do., 6s, 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22	

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do not publish the returns for May of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway; in fact, I do not remember to have seen any returns of the same published since the *property* of the Company went into the hands of the Trustees of the second mortgage.

I am both a bondholder and stockholder, and would like to know whether the Trustees' receipts amount to anything. W. H. T.

We make it a point to publish the returns of this road when rendered direct by the officers, or when we find them in the Western papers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held June 22, 1860, the following persons were elected as Directors for the ensuing year, being the same as the Board of last year, except Mr. KIDDER, elected in the place of J. H. BURCH, Esq., who, having sometime previously tendered his resignation, peremptorily declined a reëlection, to wit: John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburgh, Ill.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N.Y.; John M. Forbes, John W. Brooks, Samuel R. Spinney, Robert S Watson, William Boott and Henry P. Kidder, Boston, Mass., and Edward L. Baker, New-Bedford, Mass.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.		CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	June 23.	June 16.	June 23.	June 16.	June 23.	June 16.	June 23.	June 16.
Bk. of New-York	4,861,635	4,903,988	598,739	672,175	412,568	428,162	2,726,507	2,851,721
Manhattan Co.	4,184,483	4,332,131	1,235,367	1,096,434	306,943	311,590	2,709,965	2,815,340
Merchants' Bank	5,330,206	5,335,676	1,287,004	928,419	190,087	192,394	3,488,508	3,190,654
Mechanics' Bank	3,721,727	3,890,065	573,435	590,261	293,110	297,478	2,288,582	2,494,759
Union Bank	2,692,260	2,749,008	372,286	344,697	209,270	214,143	1,808,134	1,847,885
Bk. of America	6,132,464	6,153,787	1,508,833	1,842,377	136,175	137,016	4,849,353	5,016,187
Phenix Bank	3,247,280	3,291,297	360,748	369,915	125,117	127,807	1,718,010	1,750,807
City Bank	2,304,783	2,220,142	347,674	459,681	.....	.....	1,642,463	1,648,878
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,487,218	1,482,392	226,104	193,100	311,394	316,782	807,362	785,095
Fulton Bank	1,590,953	1,498,185	280,367	280,374	224,139	232,913	1,213,226	1,125,602
Chemical Bank	1,928,672	1,954,310	799,207	892,926	349,653	344,666	2,097,919	2,258,613
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,145,827	2,133,374	298,618	328,597	120,853	123,202	1,168,676	1,181,531
National Bank	2,174,218	2,190,005	187,868	212,661	167,608	170,469	923,770	936,260
Butc.&Drov.Bk.	1,749,017	1,744,308	426,419	363,199	214,705	188,673	1,361,560	1,323,882
Mech. & Trad.Bk.	1,023,637	1,003,685	204,213	208,816	147,163	137,564	807,214	819,925
Greenwich Bank	783,763	789,980	64,355	59,831	154,326	157,094	531,194	533,985
Leather Man. Bk.	2,070,054	2,035,358	296,087	305,049	217,236	228,431	1,245,371	1,231,896
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,301,386	1,331,763	189,396	196,365	231,642	233,320	698,670	713,448
Bk. St. New-York	3,199,972	3,209,226	1,102,382	1,068,494	259,233	251,990	2,104,302	2,107,843
Am. Exchange Bk	7,388,653	7,279,306	1,139,610	1,444,564	205,314	207,690	4,488,586	4,454,270
Bk. of Commerce	13,126,489	12,418,197	2,462,609	3,280,906	1,975	1,975	6,208,286	6,493,636
Broadway Bank	2,577,368	2,593,848	404,298	480,658	267,798	271,459	1,843,581	1,976,193
Ocean Bank	1,786,088	1,712,659	303,968	258,126	115,608	112,868	1,412,378	1,152,363
Mercantile Bank	2,526,778	2,641,248	400,512	346,823	28,936	29,630	1,813,239	1,869,300
Pacific Bank	1,052,072	1,060,653	211,589	190,206	126,067	125,530	845,693	857,642
Bank of Republic	3,314,469	3,489,482	888,005	716,147	210,816	211,978	2,729,195	2,740,031
Chatham Bank	739,039	745,935	102,716	89,762	122,839	123,753	487,383	474,901
People's Bank	689,918	699,361	134,126	128,094	116,160	113,625	484,233	511,617
Bank of N. Am.	1,596,474	1,582,903	422,721	352,602	83,705	88,027	967,997	928,924
Hanover Bank	1,565,929	1,556,409	185,449	183,303	82,930	83,148	806,513	791,220
Irving Bank	825,068	830,677	157,932	189,583	117,026	110,706	609,626	646,167
Metropolitan Bk.	7,136,194	6,845,777	1,002,554	1,168,262	218,333	223,905	4,149,065	4,233,489
Citizens' Bank	844,797	829,771	196,147	202,064	160,734	160,031	717,264	711,845
Nassau Bank	1,787,127	1,736,899	219,402	198,138	128,459	129,355	974,923	967,789
Market Bank	1,718,137	1,736,712	251,769	239,475	198,556	201,750	1,081,415	1,103,894
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,081,109	1,086,122	204,819	228,956	87,965	89,723	665,959	702,694
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,390,388	2,416,376	547,091	557,905	239,373	230,694	1,587,610	1,621,970
Corn Exch. Bank	1,695,440	1,689,143	194,149	208,276	122,604	119,567	798,182	798,569
Continental Bank	3,307,219	3,336,783	507,377	547,326	202,506	201,174	1,863,496	1,921,997
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,052,223	1,049,035	162,680	172,462	214,781	226,766	688,690	708,922
Oriental Bank	578,454	560,118	85,280	105,614	98,965	99,998	401,597	406,064
Marine Bank	979,757	973,577	147,252	148,103	122,208	120,808	567,282	556,409
Atlantic Bank	565,751	560,567	67,045	77,758	76,613	81,206	265,181	265,438
Imp.&Trad's Bk.	2,732,678	2,745,663	324,459	364,627	186,589	189,427	1,614,029	1,683,803
Park Bank	5,298,154	5,346,701	1,250,125	1,232,323	174,314	181,584	4,534,963	4,581,714
Artisans' Bank	967,204	958,707	377,269	181,609	92,057	92,379	824,191	849,375
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	770,385	770,135	68,676	78,519	111,582	112,380	377,394	390,729
Grocers' Bank	553,892	566,462	128,054	109,009	54,164	53,379	408,981	480,644
North River Bank	505,317	512,005	96,135	102,639	74,333	73,687	390,674	415,754
East River Bank	389,570	392,825	45,775	59,927	86,190	85,290	258,850	278,835
N.Y. DryDock Co.	439,884	440,150	50,088	53,153	146,773	146,529	228,346	230,232
N. Y. Exch. Bank	336,323	349,039	22,951	21,176	99,878	99,302	304,326	311,038
Bull's Head Bank	485,974	479,702	73,698	76,269	110,959	111,866	452,797	455,156
N. Y. County Bk.	457,556	445,995	43,926	40,994	89,212	90,181	339,141	335,036
Manuf.&Mer. Bk.	716,623	712,445	107,680	101,834	130,734	133,387	461,510	470,273
Total	125,886,565	125,399,997	23,350,921	24,110,553	8,779,115	8,928,786	80,620,913	81,538,654
	Increase......$486,568		Decrease......$759,632		Decrease......$149,674		Decrease......$917,814	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 83 bbls. Ashes, 16,806 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. Corn-meal, 82,729 bushels Wheat, 45,796 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Rye, 9,365 bushels Oats, 7,600 bushels Malt, 912 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,208 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 125 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet, at unchanged prices. Sales, 250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℔ lb.	7	7	7⅛	7¾
Middling ℔ lb.	10⅞	11	11⅛	11¼
Middling Fair ℔ lb.	12⅛	12¾	13	13¼

COFFEE—Has been more active, to-day. Sales having been made of a cargo of Laguayra, comprising 2,500 bags, on p. t.; 175 bags Rio at 14@14½c.; and 130 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The principal holpers have been claiming higher prices, which buyers have not been disposed to pay for large lots. Hence the current movements are limited. Sales have been made of 9,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; extra State at $5 55@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State .... $5 35 @ $5 45
Extra State .... 5 55 @ 5 70
Superfine Western .... 5 30 @ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin .... 5 45 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan .... 5 50 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio .... 5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd .... 5 75 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brand .... 6 00 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee .... 5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Genesee .... 6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri .... 6 00 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in good demand and is stiffly held. Sales have been made of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices have advanced. Sales have been made of 62,500 bushels, including white Canada on terms not ascertained; white Western, do. do.; red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 45; ordinary Milwaukee Club at $1 33@$1 34; Racine Spring, part at $1 32; Canada Club, very inferior, at $1 26; white Kentucky at $1 60; white Southern at $1 53; and red Southern at $1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn is pretty actively sought after at improved prices. Sales 40,000 bushels at 65½@66½c. for heated and damp; 67c.@68c., chiefly at 67c.@67½c., for sound Western; 70c.@73c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey; 72c.@73c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye sells slowly at 82c.@83½c. ℔ bushel; 1,500 bushels changed hands. Oats are in demand, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ℔ bushel.

METALS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better; sales 2,100 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 50; old Mess at $17 75; new Prime, $13 62½@$18 75; and old Prime at $12 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, yet steady, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb. Lard is in request and is stiffly held; sales to-day 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for at former prices; sales to-day 285 bbls., in lots, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 62 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 4,000 mats Cassia at 20c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 500 hhds. Cuba at 6⅛c.@7c.; 465 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 6⅞c.@7c.; and 455 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs., part at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,200 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 10½d.; 35,000 bush. Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7½d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 20 boxes Tobacco at 4s.; also, by steamer, 400 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 30,000 bushels Wheat, represented as having been taken, in ships' bags, at 8c.@8½d. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 25,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 7½d.@8d., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the Times Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

OLIVER.—SHOULD A. G. OLIVER OBSERVE this, he is beseeched to write to his mother, and it will be to his advantage should he do so. Address, giving identification, to the General Post-Office, Edinburg, N. B., to be left till called for.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 26, at 7½ o'clock, to pay in the money for the excursion tickets sold, and to return the tickets not sold. The Veterans will appear in uniform on the excursion and take the boats at the nearest landing places to their homes. Every Veteran is invited. By order of the Committee. Col. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.
Adj. J. A. PHYFE, Treasurer.
N. B.—Our Brother soldier DANIELS, aged 106 years, will be present. Come and see him; it may be the last time.

REV. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, before the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary. Service at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE FIRST GUN FOR DOUGLAS AND FITZPATRICK.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at Tammany Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for ratifying the Regular National Democratic nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States.
J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, Chairman.
JOSEPH W. COBLIES, Jr., } Secretaries.
H. J. CAMPBELL, }

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH. M. PERREGAUX, maker, hunting-case, was lost yesterday afternoon, between the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn, and the Knickerbocker stage stand, South Ferry, New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 45 Gold-st. J. A. BENNET.

LOST—ON THE 24TH INST., A BANK BOOK ON the Manhattan Savings Institution, numbered 4,845. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, No. 644 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS for all sewing machines; constantly on hand. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Salesrooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
Their entire Stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
at the following reduced prices:
100 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
200 at 2 00, reduced from 5 00.
350 at 3 00, reduced from 6 00.
250 at 4 00, reduced from 8 00.
150 at 5 00, reduced from 10 00.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING MANTILLAS,
Consisting of
BLACK SILK, CLOTH, LACE, AND THIN MATERIALS,
Suitable for Traveling, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, PICCOLOMINIS AND MANDARINS,
in all the most desirable Shapes and Designs, at greatly reduced prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
DE BEGES, and
DESIRABLE TRAVELING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,
AT THREE DOLLARS.
PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED,
&c., &c., &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, $4.
1,000 MORE JUST RECEIVED—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FINAL OPPORTUNITY.
TO PURCHASE RICH AND NEW MANTILLAS
at 40 to 50 per cent
below cost of Importation,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY.
The immense wholesale Stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON, & ELLIOTT,
(formerly George Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at retail,
As a total clearance must be made
Previous to the commencement of the Wholesale trade of the approaching fall.
Extraordinary inducements are now offered
AS FOLLOWS:
500 BLACK LACE POINTS, at $2 50.
350 BLACK LACE POINTS, (Large size,) at $4 50.
275 FLOUNCED LACE MANTILLAS, at $3.
500 GREY MOHAIR and BAREGE ANGLAIS DUSTERS, at $2.
100 GREY MOHAIR and other SUITS from $5.
Also, BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
from EIGHT DOLLARS each,
To the finest goods manufactured.
ALL SIMILARLY CHEAP!!!

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer
The greatest inducements to buyers, wishing to clear out their Summer Stock.
BAREGE ROBES,
GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE BY THE YARD,
ORGANDIE ROBES,
LAWN ROBES,
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
AND TRAVELING DRESS-GOODS.
ALL AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE SHAWLS, &c.,
AT HALF PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL THE SEASONABLE FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND MATERIALS.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND RIBBONS.
CANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.
G. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
for the balance of the season,
At Immensely Reduced Prices,
BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(formerly Mackenzie's,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
For the remainder of the season
We shall offer for sale
OUR PUSHER LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
forming one of the richest stocks in the City,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Strangers and visitors to the City
Will find this an opportunity
Not to be met with elsewhere.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
SILK ROBES!! SILK ROBES!!!
500 SILK ROBES,
2, 4, 5, 7, 9 flounces,
Only $20,
Cost $35 and $40.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, June 25,
800 Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents and up; very cheap.
Also, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, plain and colored, bordered in great variety.
Also, MEDALLION COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
And Lace and Embroidered Collars, in great variety, and extremely low prices.
Also, a fine assortment of Traveling Sets.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
Unusual attention having been paid to the
SELECTION OF OUR BLACK SILKS
THIS SEASON,
WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEM.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT No. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts,
Will offer the balance of their Spring Importation
For the remainder of the month,
At an enormous reduction,
Consisting of
Rich LACES and EMBROIDERIES, of every description.
Black LACE FLOUNCINGS, MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
Real POINT LACES, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Paris EMBROIDERIES in great variety.
Infants' CAPS, FROCKS, ROBES, WAISTS, CAPES, &c.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to secure choice goods at extraordinarily low prices.
N. B.—TRAVELING and BREAKFAST SETS, very choice and cheap.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.
Ladies about purchasing don't fail to visit
W. K. PEYTON'S Mantilla Store,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the pantentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
will be offered great inducements, June 25,
AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF SPRING SILKS.
350 PIECES RICH SILKS,
ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD
MARKED DOWN FROM $1, $1 12½ and $1 25.
500 PIECES RICH CHENE SILKS,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
MARKED DOWN FROM $1 50 and $2.
ALSO
RICH BLACK SILKS,
From $1 to $3 per yard.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A splendid stock of all the
Fashionable Styles Imported,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Mantilla Store,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt.
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality. Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John-st., New York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ Any not having these words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

A BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and Special Diseases "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—HEREAFTER VISITORS will not be allowed to enter the Hospital (except in extreme cases) on any other than the regular visiting days, viz.: the first and third Thursdays in each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. All articles sent for the comfort of the patients by parties outside of the Hospital must be directed and delivered to the Warden or his representative. Thorough examinations have been ordered to prevent the introduction into, or the abstraction from, the Hospital of any forbidden articles of clothing or consumption, &c., by any person or persons attached to the Hospital. By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the German American Institute, No. 399 West 22d-st., will take place at Cooper's Institute FRIDAY, June 29, commencing at 9½ o clock, precisely, and continuing through the day. The parents and friends are earnestly requested to be present, and the principals would also extend a respectful invitation to all interested in the German method of instruction, or in public education, to attend.
R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S office. Apply this day, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 130 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, to E. B. SHAFER.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO 36 MILES IN THE country, a good cook; one who understands washing and ironing and taking charge of a dairy. None but English, Scotch or German need apply at No. 10 East 19th-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

A GIRL.—WANTED, AT NO. 174 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 9th and 10th avs., a girl who can operate on Singer's sewing-machine.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A COMPETENT lady's maid; must be a professed hair dresser, and understand sewing. Apply between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at No. 32 Washington-square, between Waverly and West Washington places.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing, may find employment for one month by calling at No. 105 West 42d-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 7 P. M., with reference.

AS TRAVELING WAITER.—WANTED, AN unmarried man either German or Scotch, to wait upon and travel with an invalid gentleman. He must be neat about his person, and fully competent to drive a horse. Apply at No. 13 East 39th-st., before 10 A. M., or between 1 and 4 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED FOR A FIRST-CLASS SOUTHERN HOUSE.—None need apply unless thoroughly competent, well recommended, and willing to go out immediately. Address, with real name and references, Box 1,956 New-York Post-office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-class printer and toner, accustomed to work albumen paper; state references and wages expected. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SERVANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION are wanted immediately, to fill superior situations now ready. Ladies wishing to obtain for their servants the best situations, and servants seeking country places for the Summer, should apply at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—ONE COACHMAN, ALSO THREE laborers one waiter for a restaurant, and one bartender, at the Employment Institute, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, to do chamber work and waiting or to take care of children; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 5th-av., near 17th-st. Would go to Newport for the Summer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as waitress or chamber work and waiting. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; no objection to children. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., third floor, between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—WANTED—By a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waiter; will give good City reference. Inquire at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Would like to go to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation to take care of an infant; she thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 406 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or to travel with a lady for the Summer months. Call at or address No. 86 West 40th-st., fourth floor, between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Best City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, country or City. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., back basement, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, and does not object to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 223 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and understands pastry; no objection to assist in washing; best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; would go in a hotel or boarding house; has four years experience. Apply at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook and baker, by a respectable young woman. Has excellent City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 94 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, second floor. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young women; one will cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or do laundry work and waiting; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would like, if possible, to get in one house together. Call for two days at No. 212½ 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook and a most excellent laundress and highly recommended as such; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN OBLIGING and smart young German woman, a situation in City or country, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; is a thorough cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. To be seen for two days at No. 155 Avenue A, entrance on the avenue. Best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION, BY a neat, respectable young woman, as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Bowery, at the employment office.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A NICE, respectable German girl who speaks the French and Spanish languages, has been with one family two years in Bavana, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and instruct children in French. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—SITUations by two young women, one as good cook, she understands baking and pastry of all kinds; the other as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing for a small private family; both can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Call at No. 161 East 32d-st., east of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as a good cook and laundress in the city or country by a very competent woman with the best of City reference; is a good meat and vegetable cook, and baker; can take charge of a small dairy. Call, during two days, at No. 48 West 13th st.

AS COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—A young Protestant lady, is very desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself useful; would not object to take the charge of one or two children, teaching them the rudiments of English, and do plain sewing; good references. Address X, No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., first floor, front room, for one week.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a dressmaker, to go out by the day, or week, or month; no objection to travel with a lady for the summer. Can be seen at her own residence, third floor, front room, between 30th and 31st-st. No. 466 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation to take charge of a house, or as housekeeper in a small, respectable family, in City or country; preference given to one where her daughter would be engaged to give lessons in music, and the rudiments of English, as compensation for her board; the best of references given. Address B. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with washing if required; is neat and tidy. Has the best of reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 71 47th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY giving up housekeeping wishes a good situation for a trustworthy Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can cut and make boys' clothes. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 260 West 20th-st., from Tuesday till Thursday.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; will assist with growing children if required; has no objection to the country for the Summer; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress with a private family; understands fine shirt making and all kinds of family sewing. Can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 321 5th-av. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; understands the cutting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—Situation wanted by a young woman, or would wait on grown children; is capable of taking any light situation in a gentleman's family; prefers the country; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to obtain good situations for two servants, who are thoroughly competent and trustworthy; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. They may be seen at the residence of their present employer, No. 260 West 20th-st., from Monday till Thursday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—AN AMERICAN Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress, or nurse for growing children, or to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at MISS SHANT'S Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESSES.—WANTED, SITUATIONS as waitresses, in a concert-room or place of amusement by two handsome, accomplished young ladies, not exceeding 20 years of age. Address A. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper's situation, by a gentleman of long experience; salary moderate. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant single man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has long experience in England and this country; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address W. B., for two days, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; no objection to the country; willing to help on a garden; or any other work that may accommodate. Has the best of City reference. Address G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and plain gardener, by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has the best of references from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, temperate man, a situation as coachman; one who has been experienced with horses for fifteen years, and is a thorough vegetable gardener; good City and country references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 249 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has the best City and country reference; no objection to make himself useful. Call or address MICHAEL, No. 88 West 28th-st., at his present employer's, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman wishes a situation as coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; understands gardening. Best City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a trustworthy man and wife, without family, the man as coachman or gardener; the woman as cook chambermaid or waiter; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 Vesey-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, who can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 15 West 21st-st.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A hardworking, sober, honest Scotchman, wishes the above situation; is a good driver and groom. Also, a plain gardener, can milk, is an excellent waiter and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED situations by a Protestant man and wife; both understand their business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging to their employer, or will go separate, if required. Address J. & A., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who has a general knowledge of his business in the management of graperies, stove and green-house plants; also in the management of the kitchen, fruit and flower garden and pleasure grounds. Address SCOTCHMAN, for six days, care of Mr. Paine, florist, corner of Lafayette and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS vegetable gardener; understands the management of cows; can do general work on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office. Single man.

AS GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, wants a situation; has no objection to take the charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as groom and coachman; no objection to the country, and has the best of City recommendation. Call at No. 88 West 28th-st.

AS GROOM OR GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a man to take care of horses or as gardener; to drive if required, and to make himself generally useful; best of City references given; wages not so much an object as a home. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD WAITER IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNTRY HOTEL.—Wanted, a situation as such by an active young man of pleasing address, who has had some years' experience, and knows his business perfectly well, suitable City or country references given in regard to his qualifications. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as light porter in a wholesale or retail store, by a highly-respectable Protestant man, who has a good education, and is well acquainted with the City; can be strongly recommended. Can be seen, or heard from until engaged, at No. 120 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS a situation as porter in a store; can write a good hand, and keep short accounts; can give the best of City reference, or any security required. Can be seen until Wednesday, at No 45 Canal-st.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families. Can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable man, who understands his business in all its parts thoroughly; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at the drug-store No. 883 Broadway.

AS WAITER—COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, situations, by two Protestant men, to go in the country; one as waiter, with the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; the other as coachman and plain gardener, with the best of City reference. Address, or call for two days, at No. 66 Irving place, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER wish situations; the man understands the management of a farm, is a first-rate flower gardener and understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best references. Call for two day at No. 114 Clinton st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk or traveling agent; has been connected with publishing business 10 years; can give unexceptionable reference from one of the first houses in the City. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY, New-York and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty of Rutgers College. Superior teachers of Music French and Ornamentals wanted. School circulars are supplied to parents. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERman University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc., etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education or those preparing for college or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALBER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LADY OF THE LAKE—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE QUACK DOCTOR.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN BROTHERS—BRONZE DONKEY—FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—BARNEY THE BARON—ROSETTA. Evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon—BALLOON ASCENSION. Evening—BALLET.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday witnessed the close of the First Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress; and few, probably, who have been cognizant of its proceedings from first to last, will regret that the country is at length at liberty to breathe with a little more freedom, in view of the fact that one element of discord and strife is for the present quieted. On the assembling of the Senate, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of the inter-State Slave-trade. At his request it was laid on the table. The Post-route bill was then taken up, and after considerable debate and the adoption of various amendments, it was passed and sent to the House. The House bill to amend the Consular act was reported from the Committee on Commerce, but laid over. Various other measures were proposed, but they were laid over. A message was received from the House notifying the Senate that they receded from their amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill—therefore it stands passed. The customary Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with one from the House, to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn, and after a vote of thanks to the presiding officer, and a short Executive session, the Senate was declared adjourned. In the House, another protest was received from the President against the proceedings of the Covode Investigating Committee, in which he characterized the action of the House as violative of the rights of a coördinate branch of the Government, and asserts that, should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned, the Constitution will have been violated. The message was referred to a select Committee, and its consideration was postponed until the next session. The House refused to agree to the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill, and it was consequently lost. After some other unimportant business, and the usual preliminary ceremonies, the House adjourned *sine die*.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing our files and correspondence to the day of sailing. The *Melita*, which arrived at Father Point on Sunday, on her way to Quebec, furnished us with telegraphic advices to the 14th, but we receive by the *New-York* highly interesting details relative to the insurrection in Sicily, and the progress of GARIBALDI, written from the scene of operations. We also receive positive assurances that the *Great Eastern* was to leave on the 16th, on the voyage to New-York, that date having been determined upon by the Board of Directors immediately upon the conclusion of her trial trip, which was regarded as satisfactory.

By the arrival of the California Overland Mail at Springfield, Missouri, on Sunday night, and the Pony Express at St. Joseph's, we have later advices from the Pacific coast and the Washoe region. The brig *Julia D. Rogers* had arrived at San Francisco, in twenty-eight days, from Japan, bringing highly important intelligence. The Japanese Government is reported to be in a very unsettled state; a large political influeuce evidently being against the new policy with regard to intercourse with foreigners. It is stated that a battle had been fought near Jeddo, in which a prince had been killed, but no particulars are given. The captains of the foreign vessels in the harbor of Kamajama had been notified to be prepared for an attack, as the Government might not be able to afford them protection. The Government is represented to be considerably frightened at the extent of the defection, and its disposition with regard to carrying out the treaty with America was in consequence vascillating.

The news from California is not of special importance. An improved condition of the markets is reported.

By the Pony Express, we have news from Carson Valley to June 8. In the Washoe County, in consequence of the Indian troubles, one-fourth of the population had left for California. Emigrants, attempting to cross the Plains, are advised to be well armed, and to traverse the country in large bands, as the Indians are hostile during nearly the whole route. Major DODGE, at the last advices, had arrived at St. Joseph, from Washington, to negotiate with the Indians, but a report was current that before his arrival the Indians had fled, and the whites were in pursuit of them.

Through our Special Correspondent at Washington, we hear of reliable information, received by the Government, of an Indian outbreak near Carson Valley, in which the mail-riders had been murdered and other outrages committed. A detachment of the Fourth Artillery, fully armed and equipped, with revolvers, rifles and abundance of ammunition, will immediately proceed to punish the Indians and protect the mail route.

Our Washington dispatches give currency to the rumor that extraordinary efforts have been made by Southern men to induce Gen. FITZPATRICK to decline the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. DOUGLAS, and that these efforts have been successful. A dispatch from Baltimore reiterates the rumor, on the authority of persons from Washington, who positively assert that the declination has taken place.

The Southern Seceders met again at Richmond yesterday, at noon, but adjourned again until evening, when they were to be joined by the Baltimore Seceders. No account of their proceedings had reached us at the time of going to press with our first edition.

Yesterday was an extra day in the June term of the Court of General Sessions. After Recorder BARNARD had sentenced some prisoners who had not been previously disposed of, the Grand Jury made two additional presentments—making four, in all, that they have offered to the Court this term. One of their presentments yesterday was important in some of its features, at least. After censuring the present laws for the collection of debts, and the unjust system of detaining witnesses, sometimes for many months, in prison, to await the trial of the accused, the Grand Jury refer, in relation to the present mode of electing Judges, which they consider as being calculated to destroy confidence in the judiciary, to the fact that at the late political conventions, offices of the highest trust were abandoned by their incumbents, that they might attend those conventions in some partisan capacity. The Grand Jury implicated no parties by name, but they were understood to allude, in their presentment, to the City Judge and District-Attorney.

The Central Park investigation was continued at the Astor House yesterday, when a large number of witnesses were examined to substantiate the charges of Mr. HOGG relative to the extravagance and wastefulness of the management of the Park.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday on the speculative Railroad shares by ½@¾ cent., and in some cases ¾ ℘ cent., closing steadier in the afternoon. The Railway Bonds were firmer. The Money Market firmer on long date paper; easy on temporary loan. The Bank return shows a decrease in the Specie average of $759,000, and an addition to the Loans of $486,000.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs at decidedly firmer prices for the principal kinds. Provisions were in request, and were stiffly held. Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars, Hay, Hops, and Cassia were moderately sought after. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good demand. Whisky was plenty and heavy. Freights were brisker than on Saturday.

The Presidential Election.

The Presidential canvass has at last fairly opened. The several political parties have taken their ground,—all the candidates are in the field,—and it is not difficult to foresee the result. The Republican ticket is morally certain to be elected. Strong in the public sentiment of the Free States, the Republican Party derives an immense advantage from the disruption and utter demoralization of its opponents.

The heat of the battle, it is easy to see, is to be in the Southern States. The question of protecting Slavery by act of Congress—of using the power of the Federal Government for its extension—is to be contested and decided on Southern ground. For the first time in our political history, the slaveholding States will be divided. Hitherto the contest has been mainly sectional: the North has taken one side and the South the other. Now, the South finds the "irrepressible conflict" in the bosom of its own society. DOUGLAS will actually represent in the South that hostility to Slavery extension which is already the unanimous sentiment of the North. He will contest upon slave soil the power of the Federal Government to extend Slavery: and while his position on this question is, in our judgment, unsound and untenable, it is probably the only ground upon which any contest whatever could be maintained in the Southern States. He concedes that slaves are property, recognized as such by the Federal Constitution:—but claims that in the Territories it must be dependent entirely, for protection and existence, upon the local law. Few, if any, of the Southern States will endorse his views;—but if he were more nearly right, they would not tolerate him an hour.

In the Northern States Mr. DOUGLAS is strong, partly on account of his political position and partly from his personal qualities. He represents more thoroughly than any other public man that quickness of intellect, vigor of will and pushing restlessness of temper which characterize American life. Without any large, general culture, he has the useful faculty of studying a particular subject rapidly, and of mastering its leading facts and principles. Whatever he knows is always at his command. He has indomitable industry, an insolent courage, and a tenacity of purpose, born partly of conviction and partly of self-will, which nothing can defeat. These are qualities which in our society, or indeed in any other, give a politician a strong hold upon the popular admiration; and Mr. DOUGLAS adds to them just enough of that irresponsible, good-natured recklessness which characterizes the indigenous American rowdy, to make him the decided idol of a very large and influential class of our political society.

But aside from these personal characteristics, Mr. DOUGLAS is the champion of Popular Sovereignty;—and whether that doctrine finds any warrant in the Constitution, in legal precedents, in the opinions of the Fathers, or not, it has a very strong hold upon the popular instinct. The great mass of the people in all sections, whatever may be their opinions upon its legal validity, recognize it as a fair, just and safe way of solving a very difficult problem. Let the people of every territory decide for themselves whether they will have Slavery among them or not;—let Congress and the Federal Government abandon all attempts, either to force it upon them, or to prohibit them from admitting it;—this, if not the highest Constitutional ground, is ground which satisfies the instinct of nine-tenths of the American people. If it were generally felt that the adoption of this policy depended upon the election of Mr. DOUGLAS, he would be a very formidable candidate. But it is not. The truth is, the Slavery question *will* be settled on this basis, whatever party may come into power. This is, under any circumstances, to be the practical solution of the difficulty. The Republican Party has asserted, though in a modified form, the abstract power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories; but it is not committed to its exercise, nor is there one chance in twenty that any occasion will arise where its exercise would be of service to the cause of freedom.

Mr. DOUGLAS will not have, therefore, in the North, all the support which this principle, distinctly and nakedly presented, would give him. Thousands and tens of thousands, who believe in the practical wisdom of Popular Sovereignty, will vote the Republican ticket,—because they recognize in that party the only compact, responsible and effective political organization of the day. It is the only party in a position to achieve success, or to use it wisely when it has been won. It represents and embodies to-day, far more thoroughly than any other, the democratic conservatism of the country. It stands midway between the Pro-Slavery-ism which has ruled the Federal Government so long, and the Anti-Slavery-ism which would overthrow it altogether. It holds the Constitutional ground and doctrine on the subject of Slavery, and respects, thoroughly and rigidly, the limitations which the Constitution imposes upon its action. It holds the absolute majority of nearly all the Northern States already; while in those which are doubtful it will be substantially aided by the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE. In Illinois and Indiana Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has a positive strength which will give him twenty or thirty thousand votes in each; in Pennsylvania the power of the Administration is sufficient to give him quite as many, and in New-York we believe it safe to predict that he will withdraw fifty thousand votes from the support of DOUGLAS.

The action of the Democracy at Baltimore seems, with reasonable diligence on the part of the Repulicans, to have insured the success of the Republican ticket.

The Central Park.

The Central Park investigation is, so far as it has gone, so very ridiculous, that we are sorry that gentlemen who can be better employed, should be engaged in it. It appears to be promoted by a person who passed the most flattering encomium on the management, in the expectation that the Commissioners would employ him at a salary of $2,500 a year, and who now opposes it, because this nefarious arrangement was not carried out. His principal witness is a Mr. DANIELS, who sent in a plan, which was rejected, and he is actually being gravely examined as to the merits of the plan which got the prize, and as to the competency of Mr. OLMSTED, his successful rival. If the inquiry progresses as it has begun, it will be too farcical to receive any further notice outside the Astor House.

As to the merits of the plan which is being carried out on the Park, it is almost an insult to the public to summon witnesses to testify as to its merits. Everybody can judge of them for himself, and the verdict of all who have seen the work is all but unanimous. The people of the City certainly do not need the testimony of Messrs. HOGG or DANIELS to inform them whether they ought to admire it or not. There are very few competent judges in the Union who are not of opinion that it is not only a fine Park, but promises to be, when finished, the finest in the world. At all events the success of the Park, in an artistic point of view, is not a matter which the Committee is competent or required to pass upon, and it is therefore a mere waste of time to make inquiries about it. It is essentially a waste of taste, and must therefore be left to somebody's discretion. It was left to that of the Commission, and the public has confirmed their judgment, and there's an end of it.

Mr. DILLON's jeremiad about the expense, so far as it is based upon a comparison with that of the European Parks, is absurd. None of the finest parks in Europe were made for the multitude. They were made by kings, for their own enjoyment and that of the court, and are, therefore, necessarily on a small scale. In this City the people are better off than in any other in the world, earn more, dress better, live better—and the City is getting rich faster than any in the world. The question, therefore, is not how much did Versailles cost? but, if the finest park in the world can be made for $4,000,000, can we afford to have it? We maintain we can, and when it is ready we feel satisfied nobody's enjoyment of it will be marred by seeing Messrs. HOGG and DILLON seated on one of the bridges weeping over the outlay.

Negroes Rescued from Slavers—Sending them back to Africa.

The spectacle which we are again about to witness of the reshipment to Africa of the negroes captured in slave ships, at an enormous cost to the Government, is one of the strangest of the many strange incidents by which this question of Slavery is marked. The fate to which these people are consigned by being sent back to their native shores is only one degree better than that from which we rescued them in the first instance. We know that the population along the African Coast, for some hundreds of miles into the interior, have been so demoralized by the Slave-trade, that the native chiefs look on their subjects simply as so many head of cattle, and are always ready to supply as many as can be caught to the first trader that comes in the way. We know, consequently, that to send a cargo of slaves back to the place from whence they came, even if we could restore each one of them to his home, would be simply to expose them to a repetition of the horrors from which they have once been rescued. But, with the best intentions in the world, their return to their former places of abode, and to their families, is impossible. They are collected from various places, at various distances from the coast, and the same raid which consignes them to the slaver, in many instances consigns their villages to destructions. If we leave them on the coast they of course starve, unless some friendly kidnapper chances to light upon them before they cease to be worth the trouble of shipment.

In any case we fling them back into the lowest barbarism by which any portion of the human race has ever been afflicted—barbarism which their climate fosters and perpetuates, by repelling the advances of civilization from without, and which the race itself seems to want energy enough or brains enough to shake off. As to sending them to Liberia, it seems to us to be neither just nor expedient. If civilization is ever to make any progress in Africa, it must be kept up in a highly concentrated form. It will, for a long time, be as much as Liberia can do to keep alive the traditions of the West, without producing any sensible effect upon the thick darkness by which it is surrounded. Liberia, diluted by monthly additions of chattering savages taken out of slave-ships, will certainly never prove the elixir which is to vivify the African continent. What it wants is not more negroes to educate, but more "colored persons" from this country, to keep the light it already possesses from dying out.

What makes the anomaly all the greater is, that we want labor, and all these Africans whom we send away are laborers. Our cry to all the workingmen of the world, no matter of what race, is to come over and help us. The clumsiest savage that ever handled a hoe is a highly valuable addition to our means of production. We have boundless tracts of fertile soil, and upon one of our crops, at least, whole nations are dependent for comfort or subsistence. What seems, on the face of it, more natural, just, and feasible than the retention of these captives, to be reclaimed, civilized and educated—to be converted, in short, into useful members of an enlightened community—in return for a few years of honest toil? The British, who capture more slavers in the year than we do, ship the slaves, without hesitation, to their West Indian islands, apprentice them to planters for a term of years, long enough to teach them the arts of civilized life, and fit them to take care of themselves when the period of probation is at an end. Careful supervision on the part of the Government protects them from ill-treatment, over-work, or unlawful detention after the expiration of the term. The experiment has proved eminently successful. The new-comers mingle without difficulty with the old inhabitants, and we have the authority of our correspondent, whose letters from Jamaca have embodied so much valuable information and excited so much attention, for stating that large numbers of negroes who were brought as naked savages to the island, fresh from the hold of the slaver, only ten or fifteen years ago, are now decent and industrious freeholders, whom any country in the world, with land to spare, might be glad to welcome to its shores.

Why cannot we also adopt this course? Why must we, while suffering so much from scarcity of labor, pay enormous sums, in order to send it away? Why must we, when so many of us are yearning for the civilization and christianization of the African race, sternly drive from us all those of its members whom fate or crime brings to our doors? Where is the crime of converting these wretched savages, whom other men's wickedness have thrown on our hands, into decent Christians before returning them to the land from which they have been stolen? Why may we not treat them as children for ten years, so that for the twenty years following they may be intelligent men?

These are questions which everybody who sees Congress taking hundreds of thousands of dollars to carry African savages back to their jungles, is asking himself every day. We are unhappily in a position to answer them without much difficulty. The reason is that, though nobody is opposed to having the South supplied with as much labor as it requires, and though every man at the North is deeply interested in its prosperity, the opposition to Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is overwhelming, not on humanitarian grounds merely, but on economical and political grounds; and the position taken by Southerners of late years, with regard to the African race, is such as to convince the Northern public that, if black men are handed over to Southern masters, whether as apprentices or as wards, their doom, and that of their posterity, is sealed; that they become slaves for life, and their children, to the remotest generation, suffer the same hideous and inexorable fate.

It would be ridiculous to ask people to charge themselves with the task of educating negroes in the duties of civilized life, so that they may eventually become self-dependent and capable of taking care of themselves, who hold, or profess to hold, that the natural, normal, preordained condition of the black man is that of a slave, of a thing, of "property,"—that he belongs to the same category as a horse or an ox. Nor could the Government impose any restrictions or exact any guaranties that would exempt its *protégés* from the operation of this fundamental law of Southern society. In all matters pertaining to the negro and his rights, the Southern people have long since declared themselves absolved from all bonds, contracts, or obligations, express or implied, human or divine. In the eyes of the Southern public, and, in fact, of the Southern Courts, faith plighted to a negro, or for a negro's benefit, has no sanctity. We need not go for proof of this beyond the recent legislation in many States exiling free negroes and confiscating their property without charging them with any crime, and the hardened indifference to honor and duty which the Courts now display in setting aside testamentary provisions for the emancipation of slaves. Any convention made by masters with the Federal authorities to hold negroes in a condition of modified servitude, with a view to future freedom, would be a farce. If the master himself did not wish to break it, his neighbors would compel him to do so. In which of the States does a slave-owner at this moment commence to educate his slaves, habituate them to self-reliance, and thus prepare them for liberty? Any attempt of the sort would be sure, anywhere south Mason and Dixon's line, to lead to lynching and banishment. The old doctrine that Slavery is only tolerable or defensible so long as it is acknowledged to be a process for transforming savages into free laborers, which all the Fathers of the Republic held, is now so obnoxious in the South that the mere utterance of it is almost a capital offense.

And yet this is the only doctrine which the majority of the governing classes of the Union at large now hold, or will ever be got to hold. We are all willing to see savages converted into civilized freemen, even through temporary servitude or pupilage. If the South were frankly and fairly to charge itself with this duty, and had temper enough, self-control enough, to do it honestly, she might have all the captured Africans that will be caught within the next twenty years, and welcome. But no law or resolution will ever again be passed in Congress which will authorize any arrangement to consign even Guinea negroes to perpetual Slavery, such as we see it in Alabama and Mississippi. Better to leave them in the condition of wild beasts, than to convert them into men, give them the knowledge of their rights, and then deny them the the enjoyment of them. We know of no torture that can be inflicted on a human being more terrible than that under which thousands of slaves are at this moment writhing—the torture of being white enough, civilized enough, Christian enough, to desire freedom, and riches, and a wife, and home, and books, and all the other prizes of life, and to find themselves ruthlessly denied all these. And when it is proposed to civilize savages, merely to keep them in Slavery, it is tantamount to a proposition to inflict this very torture upon them.

The Great Eastern.

Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. had received no information yesterday, previous to the arrival of the *New-York*, of the day of sailing of the *Great Eastern*. Our special correspondent writes, however, that she was positively announced for the 16th, though so little confidence is felt in anything pertaining to her management that no great reliance was placed on the advertisement. Mr. MURPHY, the New-York pilot, who went out to bring her into port, writes that she will positively sail on the day named. If she did, she is now ten days out, and may be expected today or to-morrow, though we should not be greatly surprised if she were to be eleven or twelve days in making the voyage.

Nothing shows more strikingly the degree to which confidence and curiosity have been destroyed in regard to her, than the fact stated by our correspondent, that only *twenty-five* passengers had engaged berths up to the 13th.

Her agents here have made all the necessary arrangements to have her arrival announced by telegraph from Sandy Hook as soon as she shall make her appearance, and yesterday the dock agents where she is to lay up, and all concerned in the preparations for her accommodation, were actively engaged to make ready for her arrival. It is believed by those who are informed on the subject, that when the *Great Eastern* reaches Sandy Hook she will not draw 24 feet of water, in which case she will not need to be detained at the bar, unless she arrives at dead low-water, as, with that draft, she could cross the bar at half-flood. Excavacations are progressing at the Hammond-street pier to deepen the water where she is to lie.

Minor Topics.

— Dr. RIDGEWAY, of Olney, Ill., has been startled from medical meditation by finding a man's head, *minus* the body thereunto belonging, near the door of his shop. He is anxious that any one having lost a head should call, prove property, and take it away. Though not much of a head, he thinks it must be a great loss to its owner. The phenomenon may easily be accounted for. It is undoubtedly one of the many "dead-heads" that attended the Chicago Convention.

—Little PATTI has lately been figuring as a heroine. A little boy was crossing a street railway track in Cincinnati the other day, when he stumbled, fell, and would have been run over had it not been for the little prima donna, who rushed to the spot and drew the lad to a place of safety. Mlle. PATTI has "drawn" a great many full houses, but we opine that she never "drew" to better purpose than in this instance.

— It may not be a very pleasant reminder just at the present moment, but we venture nevertheless to notice a fact which we find recorded in our Philadelphia exchanges. It is stated that the whole expense of entertaining the Japanese in that city will not amount to $8,000! The boquets used at the ball last night cost over $1,100. The wine bill alone will not be less than $15,000! If New-York gets off with $100,000 her tax-payers may congratulate themselves.

THE JAPANESE BALL.

Its History, Genesis and Composition.

The memory of the night of June 25, 1860, will long shine like a rose-pink lantern, or an apothecary's window, in the civic annals of New-York. The ball given by the Councilmen, at the expense of the City, to the Japanese guests of the nation, is an event of which, in the language of college orators, it may be justly said that it marks an era in the history of our race. Possibly this sublime view of the grand festival which all night long thundered with carriages and lightened with gas lamps, in the heart of New-York, and which is, no doubt, at this moment still echoing, though more softly, through the unquiet slumbers of thousands of lovely beings, who will not be "up and doing" till long after "business hours" to-day, may strike some of our readers as extravagant. No Councilman, we are sure will think so; but we are speaking to the multitudinous public mind, and so we must take nothing for granted. We repeat, then, that the ball which began last night, and will end, we suppose some hours after we shall have gone to sleep this morning, was one of the events of the age.

BYRON has sung the ball given by the Duchess of RICHMOND at Brussels, from which the flower of England went forth in the grey morning to fight and fall at Waterloo. The noblest of English orders of chivalry was the recollection of the ball at which EDWARD III. picked up the Countess of SALISBURY's thenceforth illustrious blue garter. At a ball GUSTAVUS of Sweden was stabbed to the heart; and while an heir is born to the house of "Jenkins," who shall forget the NAPIER Ball at Washington? These were all well enough in their way, but the ball of last night had a way of its own. Given, the elements out of which it arose, and not the boldest of social zoologists, we venture to say, would have dared a year ago to predict the possibility of its creation. The man who holds an acorn in his hand, and thinks that in this acorn he truly holds an oak, may well be awed by the thought. But what shall we say when we reflect that only a year ago the Councilmen's Ball was held in embryo between Jeddo on the one side and New-York on the other? There was the Tycoon; here was BOOLE; the one the slow result of many centuries of breeding in; the other the consummate fruit of a secular crossing of races. What prophet could then have linked the hands of the most mysterious of Oriental and inevitable potentates with those of the most candid and confiding of Occidental and *accidental* politicians? Niphon dancing the polka with New-Amsterdam—the idea is a revolution of itself. Perhaps it was a fine artistic sense of the force of this combination to impress upon mankind the immense importance of the stride which the East has made towards the West, which suggested to BOOLE and CORNELL and their brethren the notion of entertaining the Niphonese with a ball. As it could not have been any intention of making a good thing for themselves out of the trifle of forty or fifty thousand dollars expended upon the affair, we hope our readers will accept our hypothesis. Certainly it was a hit, if this were its inspiration. It was a great stroke for Persia when SAPOR made the Emperor VALENTINIAN hold his stirrups while he mounted his horse. But, what was that to the triumph which was last night achieved by the large and liberal ideas of Christendom, over the nice and meagre proprieties of petticoated Pagandom! When at 9½ o'clock precisely, Aldermen CORNELL, holding the Kami SIMME-BUJEN in his nervous grasp, led that shamefaced and discomfited heathen upon a stand in Niblo's Theatre, and exposed him to the searching gaze of a free people, that man must have been dull indeed who did not see in the act, a symbol of the downfall of Japanese exclusiveness and of the opening of a broad way into the heart of the Orient for the civilizing ideas of the great Republic. But this reminds us that we are speculating on the ball just as coolly as if all our readers had been present with us, seen it all, been squeezed as we were, and, as we were, bathed in odoriferous vapors of musk and myrtle, mingled with a great variety of more or less pathetic sighs from the bosoms of above twelve thousand strictly anonymous houris. And what could be more natural? For was not the ball given by all of us—by the City in general, and the tax-payers in particular; and was not everybody who will be eventually called upon to foot the heavy and fantastic bills, invited, too, last night to foot it on the light and less fantastic toe? A few skeptics and cynics have permitted themselves to insinuate doubts of this. They have even gone so far as to hint that a large proportion of the seven or eight thousand tickets distributed by the conscript fathers were vilely vended in the uncommon market; that it was infinitely difficult for unpugilistic citizens to gain access to the festival, and that although every distinguished man in the Union who was too far off to attend, or too busy, or too sensible to think of attending, was bidden to the high holiday, from the broken-hearted CALEB CUSHING seated, another MARIUS, among the ruins of the Richmond secession, to the leather-waistcoated SAM HOUSTON, fighting his little Presidential fight all by himself in Texas like the Jerseyman at Monmouth battle, the doors of the Metropolitan paradise were exorably shut to nine in ten of the householders of New-York. Indeed, the malice of these cantankerous persons has even gone so far as to assert, that everybody who is not to be found in the Directory might have been met with last night at the ball. We do not pretend to dispute this point, for we cannot plume ourselves on a very large acquaintance with the floating population; but we can at least aver that while there were thousands of the "governing classes" on hand who bore themselves with the tranquil majesty of recognized power, there were also some dozens of the governed who did not seem to be nearly so miserable as one might have expected they would be. Still we are bound frankly to admit that the ball must have been a decided "eye-opener" to the benighted codfish aristocracy of Japan, the only true codfish aristocracy of the world, since they invariably put in a piece of dried fish into their notes as a postscript, the object of this singular turn of rhetoric, as Mr. OLIPHANT informs us, being to keep ever in mind the humble industry of the forefathers of Japan, who founded that State by deep-sea-fishing. The custom reminds one of the traditional parched peas of New-England, but certainly indicates a stronger scent, if not a stronger sentiment, of antiquity on the part of those who observe it. This, however, by the way. These men of fish hate tanners with a special hatred wearing even paper boots to spite the loathed trade. We believe that the Japanese noble who touches a tanner ought immediately to commit *hari-kari*; and yet, we distinctly made out with the naked eye no less than twenty tanners in the crowd through which the Envoys were gallantly tugged by their Municipal hosts. Probably an opera-glass would have revealed even greater numbers. But we trust no one will mention this little circumstance to the chiefs of the Embassy. "Where ignorance is bliss" not even a Japanese should be made wise; and as their hosts of last night certainly tasted the bliss of ignorance in the fullest possible draughts, it is but fair that the guests should be as well off.

THE BALL IN THE EYE.

Tanners or no tanners, the Japanese must have been gratified with the scale and splendor of the preparations made to entertain them, unless they are the most crabbedly exacting of mortals. Thanks to their residence in the hotel, and to the feeling of complete confidence and at-home-ative ness which the kind and considerate care taken of them by the Messrs. LELAND, has engendered in their breasts, the Envoys of the Tycoon enjoyed the view of the ball in all its beauty yesterday evening before a single guest had arrived to mar the scene. In the course of a voyage of discovery through the mazes of flowery enchantment which arose under the hand of DELMANO, all the way from the office windows of the Metropolitan to the remote regions roundabout Christy's, we stumbled upon the placid SIMME-BUZEN himself, standing in a doorway with his hands clasped behind him like the benevolent fathers on the stage, and blandly humming something that was not the least like a tune. It is impossible to see these Japanese when they are really enjoying themselves without feeling a strong desire to kick the people who are forever fretting and worrying them with obtrusive attentions. There is something peculiarly amiable in their type of face among the higher ranks.

The eye is less oblique than in the Chinese, and the nose more finely chiselled; and as their language is pronounced to be like the Basque and the Magyar, an orphan language belonging to no known family, so the characteristic Japanese face is very unlike both the Mongol and the Indian, although it has evident affinities with both. Moreover, in the higher officers, as in the Ambassado SIMME-BUSEN, the features are marked with all the signs of what we know as "race;" delicacy of nostril; a quick sensitive light which comes and goes in the eye, and those faint lines about the mouth which testify to that most intangible and yet most absolute of qualities, tact. As we have commonly seen him, SIMME-BUJEN has shown his breeding mainly by the stoic calmness and unvarying meekness with which he endures being made an exhibition of. As he stood there last evening, watching the last touches as they were put upon the decorations of the theatre and the court-yard, he looked the critic and the connoisseur. Perhaps he was whispering to himself, "We do these things better in Jeddo." And yet, if he was, he was a very ungrateful SIMME-BUJEN, for the arrangement and artistic embellishment of the area devoted to the ball were altogether admirable, and reflect the most real credit on the projectors and disigners. We have commonly but small faith in great balls given in hotels, and our experience of the Napier *fête* was not calculated to shake our skepticism. But the Messrs. LELAND may fairly claim for themselves that they so welded in their own spacious apartments with the adjoining theatre and grounds as to make, if not exactly a Parisian Hotel de Ville, at least something much finer and better than our "City Hall" could be made to be for such a purpose.

The area devoted to this novel *fête* comprised the whole of Niblo's Theatre, supper and concert rooms, both of the large dining halls of the Metropolitan Hotel, both of the spacious gardens, and a vast labyrinth of lobbies, halls, parlors, balconies and side rooms. The great drawing-room on the second floor of the Hotel was used as a reception room, and was tastefully ornamented with flowers and festoons of American and Japanese flags, statues and statuettes without number. Directly opposite the doors of this room is the entrance to Niblo's concert-room, (lately used by Christy's Minstrels,) a broad passage-way which was also decorated with flowers and flags and statues, and formed a splended vista ending with the full blaze of the concert-room. The walls of this room were draped in as many colors as the Hebrew Tabernacle; and beset with a forest of odorous plants, with whose sweet perfume the ingenious BOOLE had meant to mingle that of a "fountain of real Cologne." Let tax-payers rejoice that this fine thought failed in the bud. The flowers had it all in their own sweet way, and when the three superb chandeliers were all aflame, and DODWORTH "poured on mortals his beautiful disdain" from the orchestra, the concert-room was a wonderful feature indeed. Another was the stately entrance corridor of the theatre, converted, by the closing of the Broadway door, into a vast gallery seventy-five feet in length. VAN TINE's noble conception, the Treaty-box, which looks so marvellously like the coffin of BEAU NASH, had been removed, and a scenic copy of CHURCH's "Niagara" closed the vista with a glowing dream of landscape beauty. Bronze eagles faught over the seeming cataract, and a wilderness of lovely flowers flourished around it. From the sides of this gallery, tunnels of flags and flowers welcomed the guests into the gardens on either side. The hermit who reads his book so gravely in his painted cave, read on beneath a soft splendor of colored lights; and the pictured temple shone in its deep recesses with the mimic day. Into this garden, the windows of the Japanese look, and as we unite, their amazed countenances peep out from the embrasures of flags and lanterns down upon the crowd below with a very picturesque effect. Probably they are happier than if they down among the sovereigns, fighting for their supper in yonder gorgeous but inaccessible apartment where a hundred waiters, in whom we discern none of the "monotonous humility" which OLIPHANT observed in Japanese flunkies, but on the contrary a very highly diversified sumptiousness, are contending with a fierce and famished crowd.

The theatre was a cloud of flags and drapery. When you entered it, it seemed like the inverted bell of a blooming *Althea*. This comparison occurred to ourselves, but probably not to BRYEN and his friends, when they were planted by M. CORNELL on a high stage, to be stared at like old ADAM's sirloin by a vast and raging crowd.

So much, then, for the ball, which was, in simple truth, a triumph of taste and brilliancy. The arrangements of service and the supper, too, were admirable, could they have possibly been carried out in a crowd of twenty thourand strong, which kept always increasing, from nine o'clock, P. M., to two o'clock, A. M., and may by this time have grew into a city.

At for the tone and character of the whole affair we trust we have painted that already. So far as numbers, splendor and extravagant expance can make such an affair magnificent, it was decidedly the most magnificent display our City has ever seen.

It is but justice to add that the Police did their difficult duty remarkably well, for the crowd outside was fully equal to that within the building, and the rush of carriages had hardly been rivalled since Pharaoh and his chariots went into the Red Sea.

The Japanese Ambassadors and the Chamber of Commerce.

According to appointment, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. PERIT, President, Mr. LOW, Vice-President, and Mr. HOMANS, Secretary, had a conference on Friday evening with the three Prince-Ambassadors, the Governor, the Treasurer, and two *attachés*, acting as Secretaries of the Embassy. The Japanese interpreter and Mr. PORTMAN, the English interpreter, were present on the occasion.

After a polite reception of the Committee on the part of the Embassy, the latter commenced a series of inquiries touching commerce, in the answers to which the Princes seemed to take a lively interest.

The following were the topics introduced by the Embassy:

1. As to the nature and objects of the Chamber of Commerce, and whether it has any connection with the Government?
2. As to any duty levied by the United States on goods exported to foreign countries?
3. What were the duties on foreign imports?
4. What discrimination, if any, is made between foreigners and citizens of the United States as to duties charged them on importations from abroad?
5. Whether foreigners had the same privileges and terms as citizens in the purchase of goods?
6. Whether the Government of the United States has the right to prohibit the export of specific articles to other countries?
7. Whether the rates of freight charged by American vessels depended at all or were affected by the longer or shorter duration of the voyage?

In reply to the inquiry as to the price of farm hands and common laborers in Japan, the information was not very definite, but the inference drawn was that the prices were somewhat higher than in China.

Full answers were given to these and subordinate questions, and a deep interest was evinced on the part of the Ambassadors in the replies given; and especially as to the magnitude of the commerce of this port with China, and with other nations.

In reply to the questions propounded by the Committee, the following was the substance of their remarks:

1. That the mines of gold, silver and copper in Japan were a monopoly of the Government.

2. That they rarely got out more copper than was wanted for home use, and occasionally only did a surplus exist for export.

3. That the coal mines are owned partly by the Government and partly by wealthy individuals.

4. That there exist no appliances for working the coal mines to any great depth.

5. That the Tea districts of Japan were extensive; and that the production could be greatly increased if the foreign demand required it.

6. That in Japan, their preference was for Green Teas, and that they had some doubt whether the kinds of tea grown in Japan would suit the American market.

When Mr. Low stated that he had received samples of the Japan teas, and that the qualities were approved of, the Ambassadors expressed their surprise and pleasure.

7. Rice is abundantly cultivated in Japan, and forms a chief article of food. The export is generally prohibited, under the belief that a large export would advance prices, and thus operate oppressively on the common people.

8. In answer to the inquiry of the Committee as to whether tea could be packed in the style of the Chinese, with a lining of lead, they replied that they had lead in abundance, but it was not applied to such use.

In reply to the question as to the production of raw silk in Japan, it was observed that the cultivation for home use was still going on; and that the production could be largely increased if trade with other nations demanded it.

As the evening drew near its close, it was deemed advisable that a more detailed series of inquiries should be presented in writing, to which the Committee of the Chamber would make full replies; and also submit questions on their part, which would elicit information regarding the trade and resources of Japan.

The conversation was carried on through the double translation by the Japanese and English interpreters, and of course occupied much time, and was not wanting in animation, and the manifestation of good feeling. Each question propounded by the Japanese was necessarily first translated into the Dutch language, and thence by Mr. Portman (the interpreter) into the English language. The Committee feel greatly obliged to Mr. Portman for his kind services on the occasion.

After a cordial shaking of hands with the members of the Embassy, the Committee took their departure, much gratified with the interview.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Overland Mail and the Pony Express.

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM JAPAN.

The Indian Troubles in Carson Valley.

Springfield, Mo., Monday, June 25.

The Butterfield Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates of June 4, arrived here at 7½ o'clock last evening.

The failure of the telegraph line to work prevented the reception at Vizalia of news to the night of the 5th inst.

Arrived at San Francisco, June 1, brig *Julia D. Rogers*, 28 days from Japan. Sailed, May 31, bark *Francis Palmer*, for Honolulu; June 1, ship *Sierra Nevada* for New-York.

San Francisco, Monday, June 4.

The *Julia D. Rogers* brings news from Japan to the 3d of May.

The Japanese Government is reported in an unsettled state, a large political influence evidently being against the new policy of allowing intercourse with foreigners.

A battle had been fought near Yeddo, in which a Prince was killed.

The Captains of all the foreign vessels in the harbor of Kanagawa had been notified to be prepared for an attack upon them, as the Government might not be able to render any protection. The Government appeared to be greatly frightened at the extent of the defection, and consequently vascillated considerably in regard to carrying out the treaty with the Americans.

It was with extreme difficulty that the *Rodgers* purchased a small cargo for San Francisco.

By the way of Japan news is received from China to the 14th of April. The accounts contradict former reports that the Emperor of China had acceded to the demands of France and England, and confirm the reports by way of Europe.

There has been an increased amount of goods going forward to the country the past week. Jobbers' stocks are moving actively, and they are evincing an inclination to buy from first hands. The anxiety of holders to dispose of their stocks is ahead of the demand and the market has declined with the increased business. A continuance of the present liberal requirements may cause a slight reaction.

The quotations for the leading articles are as follows: Candles, 18c.@18¼c.; Rio Coffee, 17½c.; Fish, Cod, 5¾c.; Mackerel, kitts, $2 75; Nails, 3¼c.; Provisions dull and lower with few moving, Clear Pork, $19@$19 50; Mess, $16; Bacon, 13c.@14c. for Hams, and 11½c. for Shoulders; Butter, 25c.@26c.; Lard, 12c.@14c.; Crushed Sugar, 12c.; No. 1 China, 7½c.; Whisky, 42½c.; American Brandy, 47½c.

The steamer *Golden Age* leaves for Panama to-morrow.

The Deputy United States Marshals are now busy taking the census in all the counties of the State.

A suit has been commenced against the steamer *John L. Stephens* for bringing, on her last trip from Panama, an excess of passengers.

Information has reached Gen. Clark which leaves little doubt but the Indians of Utah Territory, and a portion of the Oregon tribes, have entered into a combination to wage war on all the white settlers of the Sierra Nevada.

A portion of the agents of the Pony Express stations arrived at Carson Valley on the 2d inst. Reports received from other stations beyond Sand Springs, towards Salt Lake, announced them as abandoned, and it is feared that many agents have been murdered. Nothing is known as to the fate of the two Expresses now overdue.

A party of miners out prospecting near Owen's River, on the Walker River region, were attacked on the 2d inst. by Indians. Three of the miners were killed.

Two volunteer companies were organizing on Walker River for self-protection.

News received from Carson Valley, yesterday, states that six or eight families of emigrants, with several hundred head of cattle and sheep, are supposed to be lost.

On the 2d a party of thirty-eight men, nine families, seventy-one wagons, sixty head of cattle, and nine hundred sheep arrived at Carson Valley from Salt Lake, having passed safely through a portion of the hostile country.

The 600 volunteers and the 150 regulars under Col. Hays and Capt. Stewart have not been heard from since the 1st inst., when they marched from Carson Valley to attack the Indian encampment at Pyramid Lake. They expected to reach the encampment by the night of the 2d inst. It is situated about 80 miles north of Carson Valley. News of the battle is consequently hardly expected as yet. At last accounts the volunteers were well armed, in good spirits, and all anxiety to force a general engagement.

A meeting was held in San Francisco on the 1st inst. to concert measures for supplying the volunteers with provisions, &c. Subscription lists are now extensively circulating, with the prospect of raising several thousands of dollars.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line is now completed to Vizalia, 280 miles from San Francisco, on the Butterfield route.

News a day and a half later than this dispatch will be forwarded to overtake the mail at Vizalia, unless some accident interrupts the working of the wires.

News from Honolulu is to May 9th. All the whalers had left for the fishing grounds.

The bark *D. Gadfrey*, from Boston, sailed on the 8th ult. for the Amoor River.

The ship *Washington Allston* had discharged her cargo, and laid up.

The ship *Charles G. Phelps* was to sail on the 10th for McKean Island.

Oregon dates are to the 28th ult. The papers are filled principally with political discussions and comments on the Charleston Convention, of little interest outside the State.

The British Boundary Commission party were moving up the Columbia River. The American party had left Calville.

News by the Pony Express.

St. Joseph, Monday, June 25.

By the arrival of the Pony Express we have dates from Carson Valley to June 8, and also the following correspondence to the St. Joseph *Gazette*:

"In consequence of the Indian troubles in the Washoe country, about one-fourth of the population either fearing an attack by the savages, or that their horses may be pressed into service, have left for California. Business of all kinds is therefore dull. But little mining prospecting is being done, yet the confidence in the mines remains unimpaired. The Indian disturbances affects the mining region now, but it is thought they will soon be over, as the force now in the field will be able to subdue them and reduce them to submission or drive them beyond the limits of projected mining explorations. With this prospect the population will no doubt soon begin to flow in again from California, and business resume its wonted activity. From the great loss of working cattle and the high prices of labor, but little farming will be done this season. We shall therefore have to depend upon California for our supplies of all kinds except hay, of which we have promise of an abundant crop.

It will be advisable for emigrants crossing the plains to be well armed; come in as large companies as possible, and being at the same time thoroughly organized as a protection against Indians, now believed to be hostile nearly all the way from here to Salt Lake. With these precautions they will have little to fear. The various tribes along this part of the route were never very friendly to the whites, and now are evidently bent on mischief, as evidenced by their attacks on the stations of the Pony Express.

Major Dodge, Indian Agent for Western Utah, arrived here on the 6th inst. from Washington, where he had been to confer with the Government as to the future arrangement of the Indians in this section. He left yesterday, accompanied by an escort, for the scene of hostilities at Pyramid Lake, but whether he will attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Pah Utahs or leave matters to take their course will depend on what temper the Indians are in. It is now the general opinion that the savages will have to be punished severely, in order to take the presumption out of them, engendered by their partial success. There is a fear, however, that they will not stand a fight, but retreat to the mountains and deserts, thus delaying the final issue and probably leading to a protracted war. A messenger has just arrived from the army, who reports that the entire body of Indians have fled, and that the whites have taken possession of the places they occupied. No further engagement had been had. W. S. Allen, out of the volunteers, while in persuit of the Indians was killed. In the fight of last week only about 30 Indians were killed and about the same number wounded. In the retreat they have scrampled toward the North and East. It is thought if the Indians could have been brought to a decisive engagement their spirit would have been broken, or at least a way would have been opened for a treaty. Major Dodge has had an interview with Winneminka, a hostile Chief. It is thought some amicable arrangement might have been brought about, but it is the major's misfortune to be always absent when he might be useful. The entire force of volunteers has been ordered to this city, with a view to their general disbandonment. It is believed enough regulars can be had to prosecute the war hereafter. The regulars remain on the field. The programme for the future has not transpired, should the Indians retire beyond reach. The troops will doubtless be stationed in small garrisons along the frontier and the emigrant route, to keep the Indians in check and prevent further depredations. Gen. Clark has ordered five companies to proceed here, one from Fort Yuba, the other from San Diego.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The *Daily Standard* has been discontinued.

The weather has been unusually cold, and most of the wheat crops in Napa, Sonora and Butler Counties is being effected very much by frost.

An injunction had been issued against the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegraph Company for using the Morse instruments.

The amount of funds in the California State Treasury May 31 was $520,273 92.

Col. Landers' road expedition has arrived in Honey Lake Valley. Col. L., with a company of men, intends to proceed immediately to the seat of war.

How the Democratic Nominations are Received.

St. Louis, Monday, June 25.

The Seceders are holding a grand mass meeting here to-night, to ratify the nomination at Baltimore of Breckinridge and Lane. The *Bulletin* office is brilliantly lighted up, and covered with flags, banners and transparencies. A salute of one hundred and five guns is being fired in Lucas-park; and Col. Preston, United States Minister to Spain, will be serenaded at the Planters' House this evening, and called out to make a speech in favor of the nominees. The enthusiasm is fully up to that of the Douglasites

Albany, Monday, June 25.

The friends of Breckinridge and Lane in this City are having a great jubilee to-night. One hundred and one guns have been fired, one for every vote that Breckinridge and Lane received in the Convention.

The *Standard* newspaper office is brilliantly illuminated, and State-street and Broadway are in a perfect blaze with bonfires of tar.

A procession headed by a band of music, is parading the streets, and the streets themselves are filled with people, all cheering lustily for Breckenridge and Lane.

The demonstration is equal in every respect to the Douglas celebration on Saturday night.

Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS for President was hailed with enthusiasm here. The village is flaming with rockets and fireworks, and one hundred guns were fired.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, June 25.

The Democracy are firing 200 guns over the nomination of Douglas, which fully meets their approval.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, June 25.

The Democracy of this city this evening fired one hundred guns for the nomination of Douglas.

A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to form a club, preparatory to arranging for a grand ratification meeting.

The *True American*, it is announced, will raise the name of Douglas to-morrow morning. Two reasons are urged in favor of Douglas—one that his platform is all that is asked for by the Democratic Party, and the other that his nomination has been made by the regular Democratic Convention.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, June 25.

A vast crowd gathered around the *Daily Post* newspaper office this evening to testify their approval of the nominations of Douglas and Fitzpatrick by the Democratic National Convention.

One hundred guns are now being fired in the park, and as their sound comes booming over the city, it gives unmistakeable evidence that "popular sovereignty" and "non-intervention" will be earnestly sustained by the Democracy of Hartford.

Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, June 25.

A national salute was fired here, this evening, in honor of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas.

Bangor, Me., Monday, June 25.

Charles Howard had his arm blown off to-day while helping to fire a salute in honor of the nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick.

Belfast, Me., Monday, June 25.

One hundred guns were fired, and all the bells of the city ring to-day in honor of the nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick.

Concord, N. H., Monday, June 25.

Ex-President Pierce pronounces the nomination of Douglas a sectional one.

The secession of the Boston *Post* creates quite a stir among the old political stagers here.

Some Democrats are in a quandary about the Baltimore nominations, but the rank and file are enthusiastic for Douglas.

The *Patriot* and all the party papers in the State will support Douglas, except *Burke's Democrat*.

Dover, N. H., Monday, June 25.

The National Democrats of this city received the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane with the greatest enthusiasm, and a salute was fired in honor of the event.

Pittsburgh, Monday, June 25.

A salute of 200 guns was fired, to-day, amidst great enthusiasm, over the nomination of Douglas. Samuel Harper and others made patriotic speeches.

Richmond, Va., Monday, June 25.

Mr. Yancey addresses the citizens and Seceders here to-morrow, and an immense mass-meeting will be held in the Capitol Square to-morrow night, to ratify the nominations of Breckenridge and Lane.

Further from Pike's Peak.

INDIAN BATTLE—NEWS FROM THE MINES—INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

St. Joseph, Monday, June 25.

Further news from Pike's Peak is received this evening.

A band of Arapahoe Indians have just returned from the South Fork, where they had a battle with the whites, in which the latter was defeated with some considerable loss. The Arapahoes lost several warriors, among whom is little Raven, one of their Chiefs. They also took some of the whites prisoners.

The news from the mines is unimportant. Some of the quartz mills do not answer the expectations, and it is feared will prove failures. Mills which are in good order crush out from $5 to $7 per day.

Business is increasing rapidly.

The Western Stage Company has established a daily line of coaches to Mountain City, and Somers & Co., a tri-weekly stage to Caryll Blue and the head waters of the Arkansas. Both lines have their coaches crowded with passengers. The weather is hot. It is reported that there is rain in the mountains every afternoon, but it is very dry in the vicinity of Denver.

Boiler Explosion.

BURNING OF A MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS PACKET—FOUR PERSONS MISSING.

Memphis, Tenn., Monday, June 25.

The steamer *Ben Lewis*, a Memphis and St. Louis packet, exploded her boiler and burned, near Cairo, this morning. Capt. Holmes, Ransom Harris, second clerk; Arthur Shearer, second engineer, and Frank Devlin, steward, are missing. P. S. Marshall, first clerk, and McGinness, first engineer, were slightly scalded.

News from Mexico.

CONCENTRATION OF LIBERAL FORCES AT GUANAJUATO.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 25.

The steamship *Austin* has arrived here with Brazos dates of the 20th inst., and $50,000 in specie.

Nine thousand Liberals were concentrated at Guanajuato.

Miramon, with six thousand men, was at Queretara, and a battle was expected to take place near Celaga.

Obituary.

Boston, Monday, June 25.

Enoch Baldwin, President of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, died yesterday, at his residence in Dorchester.

Chicago, Monday, June 25.

Smith Frye, a leading Democratic politician and a prominent citizen of Peoria, in this State, died Friday night, from wounds received in a quarrel on Wednesday last, with James Carroll. Frye leaves a wife and eleven children.

Ship Ashore on Carrituck.

Norfolk, Sunday, June 24.

A large ship, name unknown, is reported ashore on Carrituck.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Portland, Monday, June 25.

The City Council this evening, voted to extend an invitation to the Prince of Wales, to visit the city.

The Mexican War Steamers.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 25.

The U. S. District Court has declared that the Mexican steamers are not lawful prizes.

Non-Arrival of the Great Eastern.

Sandy Hook, Monday, June 25—11:30 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Great Eastern*.

Weather clear and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, June 25—6 P. M.

Flour firmer and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5@$5 12½ for Canadian and Extra State; $5 15@$5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 30 @$5 50 for good to choice Extra Iowa and Michigan; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 50 for double Extras. Wheat active, and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 6,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 18½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 21 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 27 for Red Winter Ohio and Indiana; $1 35 for White do. Corn active, and advanced 1c.; sales 143,000 bushels; market opening at 45c. for No. 1 Illinois and Prime Ohio, and closing at 56c. for No. 1 Illinois; included in the sales were 19,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, to arrive, at 55½c. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bushels Canada, at 34c. Whisky steady; sales 150 bbls. at 20c. Canal Freights steady, at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Monday, June 25.

Flour in moderate demand. Wheat market better; sales, 2,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 26; 8,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 22; 3,500 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 23. Corn firmer; sales 9,000 bushels Illinois, at 59c., and 6,000 bushels Indiana, at 59½c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights—Forwarders are asking 8c. on Wheat; and 7½c. on Corn, to New-York, but shippers generally are holding off. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 74,800 bushels Wheat; 110,700 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 34,700 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn.

Baltimore, Monday, June 25.

Flour firm. Wheat dull; no sales. Corn active and steady; white, 68c.@71c. Yellow, 65c.@67c. Provisions very firm. Whisky dull at 20¾c.

Timely Warning.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Silk Braid Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts,
HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS,
SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS,
and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Purchasers of Fireworks for Fourth July should remember that, in consequence of the destruction of so many by the late series of calamities, that the stock will be short; therefore, those desiring private or public exhibitions should not delay to send their orders to EDGE'S Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th st., New-York.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing!
ELEGANT
SUMMER
CLOTHING,
ONE
PRICE,
and
NO DEVIATION!
AT
Nos. 121
123 and 125
Fulton-st.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Meyer's Miraculous
VERMIN DESTROYER,
Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.
None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artusairon." SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.,
Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Lovers of Aquatic Sports—Boat Exhibition.—Ladies' Life Row Boats and a large number of fancy Row Boats for ladies and gentlemen's different watering places THIS DAY, at INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 and 244 South-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in the market or money refunded. Agents wanted. Office No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Straw Hats, 75 cents, at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.

Union of Life and Death.
PURE BLOOD GIVES LIFE AND THE BLOOMING COUNTENANCE.

Acrimonious humors *are disease*, and when in excess, produce that miserable sallowness of the complexion which indicates a remote condition from health.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE IS BLOOD;
the Principle of Death is Corruptibility, which generates acrimonious humors, whose accumulation in a human body are the occasion of every ache, of every pain, and of every form of disease. It is this principle which sets bounds to the extent of our lives; while it is kept under, we live; when it gains the ascendancy, we die. Such is the fate of man. A *medicine*, therefore, which will keep down this principle of death will aid us to reach our full extent of life, and such is
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
which are as harmless as bread, and only act upon and around parts in pain, and where acrimonious humors have congregated—causing their removal by the organs of the Stomach and Bowels, thus aiding the LIFE'S PRINCIPLE by purifying it, which is *the blood*. For 109 years they have proved infallible as correctors of disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, curing costiveness and spasms, whether from wind or nervous excitability, loss of appetite; sick-headache; dizziness and swimming feeling in the head, accompanied with an unconquerable drowsiness, usually symptoms of Apoplexy or Paralysis; queer, tight, dragging feeling just above the diaphragm, generally most evident upon rising in the morning; and all the untold but felt symptoms of Dyspepsia, which BRANDRETH'S PILLS surely cure. These symptoms are generally allied with torpidity or sluggishnes of the Liver, caused by the presence upon that organ of an accumulation of
ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS;
these BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove, and at once its activity and healthy action is restored. Their use convinces us of their goodness; the stomach regains its power of healthful digestion; a bright, clear, cheerful complexion takes the place of melancholy sallowness; the light, elastic, springy step of health takes the place of the leaden, heavy tread of sickness; hope of despair; and all from the use of the Pills, whose blessings have to be felt to be comprehend and believed.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building; No 296 Bowery; Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.; also, No. 4 Union-square.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

Superior Shirts made to Order from measure.
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
Retail Department,
No. 403 Broadway.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Mackenzie—Shaffer.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Rosshire, Scotland, to Miss Kate, daughter of Mr. Fred. D. Shaffer, of this City.

☞ Rosshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

Blydenburgh—Packard.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Wm. Judson Blydenburgh to Maria C. Packard, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Clarke.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, Elizabeth McKie, only daughter of George W. and Mary Jane Clarke, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parent's residence, No 218 4th-st., on Wednesday, June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Clements.—In this City, on Sunday, June 24, of hooping cough, George Kenner, infant son of Nelson and Emily Clements, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 37 West 32d st., without further notice.

Derrickson.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 24, after a lingering illness, Eleanor Jane, wife of Jas. T. Derrickson, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Market-st.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Jarvis.—In this City, on Saturday, June 23, Jay Jarvis, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hanabergh.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, June 24, of Erysipelas, Charlotte, widow of the late Peter Hanabergh, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 26, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 N. 4th st., (near 5th-st.,) Brooklyn, E. D.

Vinton.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 25, Reginald, youngest son of Rev. Francis Vinton.

The funeral will be solemnized at Trinity Church, New-York, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock.

Bacon.—At Castleton, on Friday, June 22, John Fairbank, eldest son of John B. and Jane M. Bacon, of Tarrytown, aged 6 years and 11 months.

This exceedingly promising boy fell a victim to the prevalent disease known as diphtheria, and the eldest of the family, a girl of eight, died of the same disease in May. Our readers will remember that in April we chronicled the death of Mr. Bacon's father, the venerable and much beloved John F. Bacon, who for a period of 34 years, was the Secretary of the Senate of this State. Thus, within the period of 90 days, has Mr. Bacon been called upon to mourn the loss of his father and his two eldest children. Such bereavement in the same family is rare, but "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

"Some visitant from Heaven to earth
Has passed our door:
Saw the beauteous flowers; culled, transplanted them,
And in his bosom bore them to Heaven rejoicing."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 301, *June* 25, 1860.
41, 56, 65, 55, 33, 24, 8, 61, 72, 23, 49, 42, 17, 70.
Class No. 302, *June* 25, 1860.
10, 77, 49, 38, 40, 3, 76, 56, 58, 12, 60, 5, 27, 64.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 25, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

R. R. R.
Gesundheit ist Besser, als Krankheit!
THINK OF IT.
SICK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.
SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED.

Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smeare, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

Quincy, Ill., May, 1860.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I became diseased thirteen years ago, and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I tried
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled, had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, headaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, nor do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

ALL HAIL.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY IS COMING, SO IS THE GREAT JAPANESE EMBASSY, WITH DRUMS AND TRUMPETS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO GO TO
F. B. BALDWIN'S
GREAT MODEL CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
And get a cheap and splendid fit out. You will find at our great model Show rooms the most rich and splendid fitting garments of every description, color, shade and texture, made up in the most fashionable and tasty style. No establishment in the world can spread out a more rich and varied stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods than you will find at
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
is very complete and full. We have a splendid selection of Children's Dress and Fancy Clothing, made up from beautiful styles of goods, cut and trimmed with great taste and finish, from the very latest Paris styles and patterns.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar st.

WATER COOLERS. WATER COOLERS.—WATER COOLERS.—For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels, and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality; will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

DON'T YOU WANT WHISKERS OR Moustaches? Yes, but mine won't grow naturally! Then why don't you use my ONGUENT, which will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks after using it, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sold everywhere. R. G. GRAHAM, 109 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LITTLE GIANT!
SHEAHAN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
THE LIFE
OF
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
BY J. W. SHEAHAN,
Editor of the Chicago *Times*.
With a Portrait.
In one Volume, 500 pages, 12mo, Muslin, $1.

Comprehensive and exceedingly well written. The first complete biography of Mr. Douglas ever published.—*Southern Argus* (Norfolk, Va.)

This volume shows the humble origin of Mr. Douglas, and sketches his early life upon a farm and during his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker, vocations to which he was drawn by necessity, as a means by which to support a widowed mother. The book is also valuable, containing, as it does, much information and many important facts and documents pertaining to the great subjects of national importance with which Mr. Douglas' name and efforts have been so completely identified during the past few years. Persons of all shades of political faith, and those who have no faith whatever in matters of politics, will read the book with interest.—*Christian Chronicle* (Phila.)

The portrait is an excellent likeness.—*N. O. Picayune*.

This is a timely production from one who is a warm personal and political friend of Judge Douglas, and who, as editor of the Chicago *Times*, has, during the past six years, been engaged in maintaining before the people of his own State the wisdom, justice, and expediency of the policy of which Judge Douglas has been the great expounder. Probably no one possesses better facilities for producing a reliable history of the life of the great statesman than does Mr. Sheahan.—*Providence Post*.

Mr. Sheahan's Life of Douglas is well written, candid and full. The controversy with Lincoln occupies a prominent place.—*Albany Atlas and Argus*.

HARPER & BROTHERS
ALSO PUBLISH:
POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.
THE DIVIDING LINE
BETWEEN
FEDERAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.
By Stephen A. Douglas.
8vo, Paper, Five Cents.

Either of the above sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

BEST BOOK ON JAPAN AND JAPANESE.
NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO JAPAN in 1852, '53 and '54, under the command of Commodore Perry, compiled from original notes and journals of Perry and his officers. By Francis L. Hawks. 3 vols., 4to. Cloth. Numerous colored plates of scenery, arts, fishes, birds, reptiles, shells, &c. Fac-simile of the original Treaty with Japan. Numerous maps, astronomical observations, with plates. $15. LEGGAT BROTHERS.
No. 151 Fulton-st.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
(NO 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.)

Organized under special Legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

Testimonials regarding its Medicines have been published from such men as
Gov. Westcott, *of Florida*,
Rev. N. Bangs, *of the Methodist Church*,
D. P. Bashydt, *United States Commissioner to Great Britain*.
Francis Hall, *New-York Commercial Advertiser*,
Hon. J. R. Briggs, *Supervisor, County of New-York*,
and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

Proceedings of the California Medical State Society.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1859.—Dr. J. F. Bridge—*Dear Sir*: We inclose you the official report of our State Medical Society as follows. Reddington & Co.

"At a meeting of this Medical Society, last year, it was observed that uterine disease of women was far more prevalent and dangerous than any other, and that nearly every woman was troubled with them in some form, as is the case in every one of the United States. At this meeting the gratifying fact was revealed that cases of this nature had decreased more than sixty per cent. In the discussion of the causes producing this happy effect, it was found that a large proportion of the members present had entirely given up the old style of treatment and resorted solely to the use of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, (a medicine prepared by the Graefenberg Company,) which had never been known to fail in giving permanent relief. An official indorsement of the virtues of this remedy was prepared and published, and the emphatic indorsement of this body was given to a remedy which has proved itself so valuable in relieving the affliction of womankind."

You may consider this certificate as almost a miracle. My wife has been almost dead with female weakness, irregular menstruation, inflammation, whites, falling of the womb, and her general system has been entirely prostrated. Every doctor in the County tried to cure her, but did no good, though each one said it was a plain case. The Graefenberg Catholicon cured her entirely, and I send you this letter with the heartfelt thanks of a grateful man
JOSEPH P. HARTMAN, Orwell, Ohio.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is offered as a certain cure in cases like the above.
Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ For Six Dollars five bottles sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York. ☞ Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician,
Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.
☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-ST., and by all druggists.
☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New York.*

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE.

Every person can now make this delightful and healthy beverage by using Knapp's Concentrated Extracts of Roots. A more pleasant and healthy beverage is not known. Sold in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 each, with full directions for making it. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists.

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IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18 and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
The measures are as follows:
Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the point of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
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Wholesale orders solicited.

ENGLISH PENKNIVES,
FROM 25 CENTS EACH TO $10 EACH,
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau st., N. Y.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—This natural aperient water, from the celebrated
EMPIRE SPRING,
at Saratoga Springs, New-York, needs but a passing notice—the water will commend itself. Nature has designed it as a perfect regulator and blood purifier, and could not well have bettered her prescription. It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases—the impurities of the blood. By its alterative and cathartic virtues, it expels from the system all morbid secretions, without producing irritation or langor—like many other cathartic medicines. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER,
and gives it a wider range of application. Persons using this water once will never need a second invitation. Dyspepsia and Constipation will find no lodgment where the
EMPIRE WATER IS USED.
The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed to Southerners, drinkers of Congress Water, burdened so much about spurious mineral water, is nothing more nor less than a drive at the Empire Water, and the private character of its proprietors. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.
The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞
EMPIRE SPRING
Orders addressed to us at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to our Dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.
G. W. WESTON & CO.,
Proprietors Empire Spring.
For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified? The great restorative named at the head of this paragraph, will accomplish within a week this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and the excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthful play. HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters is sold by all Druggists.

PATRIOTS AROUSE! SAVE THE UNION!—The coming Fourth of July will dawn upon one of the bitterest sectional strifes that ever cursed a country, if the American people do not resolutely spurn all political excitement and return to that true and noble patriotism which cannot fail to be revived by ARTHUR M. GRAINGER'S great National Romance of GOLDEN FEATHER; OR, THE BUCCANEER OF KING'S BRIDGE. A Warlike Reminiscence of the Rivers and the Bay of New-York during the War of 1812-15. This superb story is commenced in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MERCURY for July 7, (now ready) and should be read by every American who takes pride in the glorious victories of his country in times past. Love and glory are its great topics, and the near approach of our Nation's Birthday gives it a special interest for all classes of readers. A brilliant and patriotic story like this, of the days when North, South, East and West stood shoulder to shoulder and faced the common enemy together, will have far more influence in soothing party strife than either speeches or diplomacy. Read the MERCURY and find out the rest. All the news dealers sell it.

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A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TEN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 32 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 216TH STS.
80 per cent.
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M., (leave 31st-st. station 25 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 5:50, and 9:16 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS

Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

Chas. A. Lent, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.

At auction, 7 valuable building lots, on Orchard and Tichenor sts., Newark, N. J., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 2½ P. M. The above lots are located in a very pleasant and desirable part of the city, two having a front on Orchard-st., cornering on Tichenor-st., size 26x131 feet, with an alley opening from Tichenor-st., on their rear. Five fronting on Tichenor-st., size 25x103. They are desirable on account of their proximity to Broad-st., South Park and Chestnut-st. dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, being only one square from the Park and three from the dépôt. Sale positive, and terms easy. For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Also, at private sale, about 7½ acres of land in Clinton township, 1¼ miles from Chestnut-st. dépôt, and near the residences of Messrs. Allen, Riker and Tichenor—a very handsome site for one or more residences, having a commanding view of Newark, the Bay, New-York City and Staten Island.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, will sell at public auction, the entire rich and costly furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av., ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

The furniture was made to order by Dixon, Stevens and other first-class makers, four months ago, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three superb rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; glassware, silver, French china, iron safe, portable heater, &c. Catalogues at house. Every article will be peremptorily sold for cash. The house to rent; application to be made to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, bedsteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a handsome country seat of 25 acres, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., about eight minutes walk from Hart's Corners Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, on the old post road, two miles south of White Plains, formerly known as the residence of Gov. Tompkins, now owned by William Archer. The dwelling is large and old-fashioned, somewhat modernized, an abundance of necessary out-buildings, mostly new; also, an ice-house filled. There is a fine stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge; the lawn is well shaded with tall locust, evergreen and other trees; of fruit there are 2,500 Lawton blackberries and raspberries, also currants and gooseberries, 50 grape vines, a number of dwarf pear and plum trees, of standard fruit; a large number of choicest kinds of cherry, pear and harvest apple trees, also two apple orchards. The fields are in oats and grass, corn and potatoes; there is a fine large vegetable garden planted with all the varieties of the season. After the sale of the place the stock and farming utensils will be sold, also the household furniture; terms easy. The place is remarkably healthy. Further information can be obtained by calling on WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

The cars leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 8:15 A. M.; returning, leave Hart's Corners at 2:20, 2:40, 6 and 7 P. M. A conveyance will meet the 8:15 train from New-York on the day of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction this day TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 23 Nassau-street, Fancy Goods, Japanese Goods, &c., consisting of elegant marble, Sienna marble vases, Hebe vases, Etruscan and Roman vases, varying from one to eight feet high; Neapolitan vases, elegant figures. Venus after Canova Flora, Three Graces. Also, beautiful Tazzas, supported by swans; birds on pedestals, superb garden vases, marble ink trays, carved fruits, &c., together with other beautiful goods. Every article will be sold without reserve, as this is the closing sale of the importation of G. B. Pandolfini. Also, at 12 o'clock, Japanese Goods, obtained direct from the Japanese Embassy, to which we refer, consisting of elegant lacquered cases, viz: boxes, desks, glove boxes, toilet boxes, wine cups, goblets, trays, rice dishes, swords, coins, pouches, &c., &c. Also, one large inlaid secretary, cost $400 in Japan; inlaid straw boxes. Every article will be warranted genuine or no sale. For presents this offers a rare chance, as the articles formerly belonged to the present Embassy. Also, several beautiful silk and satin dresses for ladies; sewing and floss sewing silk, &c., a splendid Japanese counterpane of purple satin, very heavily embroidered in colors with heavy sewing silk fringe and tassels, very elegant, valued at $400.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HOUSTON AND 100TH ST., 9TH-AV. AND AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On Houston-st.—3 story and basement brick house and lot, No. 68, north side, 48 ft. west of Wooster-st.; will rent for $1,200. Lot 21.6x75 ft. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in complete order.

On 100th-st.—3 fine lots on the south side, 175 ft. west of 8th-av. and Central-park, 25x100 11, each.

On 9th-av.—7 lots on the east side of the avenue, between 99th and 100th sts., 22x100 ft., each.

At Greenpoint, L. I.—One-half interest in 54 lots.

Sale positive. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of H. AMMIDON and A. H. EVANS, Assignees.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

J. M. Taylor, Auctioneer.—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE at auction, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the property of several parties declining housekeeping, and not wishing the trouble of a sale at their residences, have been removed for the convenience of up-town purchasers to the spacious and centrally-located dwelling No. 58 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where will be found this day every article both useful and ornamental that can be desired to furnish a first-class private residence; the piano-forte is a superb-toned instrument.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, embracing a large and beautiful collection arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades, prepared under the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esqr.

B. Wilson, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—500 cases to close out invoices. A large assortment of seasonable goods, also stock goods on TUESDAY, June 26 at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE, No 49 Dey-st. Also prime goods constantly on hand for private sale by
A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

510 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 27 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods; also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—CANAL-ST.—Executor's sale of the house and lease of lot known as No. 95 Canal-st., north side, between Forsyth and Eldridge sts. Sale positive by order of the Executors of Benjamin Perrine, deceased. The lease has 21 years to run from the 1st of May last, subject to renewal at the expiration of the present lease, or improvements paid for. The house is three story, brick, with two stores, with back rooms, on the first floor, and is now rented for $138 per annum. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.
NEARLY 160 FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 141 Broadway, the above fine paintings, among which will be found the works of the following well-known artists:

VAN SEVENDONCK,	PYNACKER,
SMETS,	KRUSEMAN,
VAN REGERMORTEL,	REDIG,
METZU,	SWEBACK,
DIDDAERT,	E. DUVAL,
B. BEES,	J. A. HEKKING,

and other celebrated ancient and modern artists. Also, a very curious and rare Bayzantine painting, "The Holy Standard Bearer." Most of the paintings have recently arrived from Europe, and have never before been offered for sale. Also, about 20 paintings remaining uncalled for from the sale of the 14th and 15th inst. which will be sold on account of the former purchasers. The paintings will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.:

READY-MADE CLOTHING—A full assortment of seasonable clothing, well made and of fashionable style, including coats, vests and pantaloons.

MUSLIN SHIRTS—200 dozen white and colored muslin shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES—50 cases Men's, Women's, Boys' and Misses' boots and shoes, all new and fresh goods.

STRAW GOODS—100 cases, comprising a full assortment of Men's and Boys' straw hats, Ladies' and Misses' straw bonnets, bloomers, &c.

STEEL WIRE—1,500 pounds of best tempered and rolled steel wire for skirts.

ALSO—Dress goods, ribbons, neck ties and cravats, shawls, mantillas, cloths, cassimeres, shirts, drawers, hose and half hose, embroideries, fancy goods, &c.

Catalogues and samples now ready.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 West 22d-st., two doors from 5th-av., elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, horses and carriages, &c., the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, (his house having been sold,) consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, solid carved parlor suites of rosewood, covered in green satin, figured silk, brocatel, &c., made to order; Turkish easy and reception chairs in reps, richly carved fauteuils, solid carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; elegant rosewood etageres, plate glass and lined with satin-wood; rosewood fancy work and corner stands; rosewood 7¼-octave piano, with pearl keys; rich table-covers, lace curtains, real marble parlor statuary and pedestals, superb traveling medicine chest, 21-day marble clock, China vases, bronze statuettes and bisque figures, rosewood card tables, elegant Parisian boudoir suite, in blue silk, consisting of sofa, 6 fauteuils, walnut extension table, buffet, elegant China dinner set, decorated with flowers, cost $350, tea set, cut glass, Japanese tea set, 58 pieces, cost $125, silver plated ware and ivory table cutlery, a valuable case of old coins, large Parian groups, basement oak arm chairs, covered in morocco, buffet sofa, tables, &c.; about twenty very elegant oil paintings by Koeck, Ruysters, Bastien, Knapp, Kavasseq, Hekking, Riechardt, Brewerton and others. Bedrooms—Solid rosewood and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureans, washstands, &c., rosewood suites covered in moquet, double and single mahogany bedsteads, lounges, fine mattresses, beds, child's crib, kitchen ware, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, in front of the house, a fine black double team of carriage horses, 8 and 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle, harness, carriage, &c. They will be before the door an hour before they are sold.

The above can be examined the day before the sale from 11 to 3 o'clock.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., one pair of elegant sorrel horses, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; for style and action they have no superiors; they can trot double in 3 minutes; one can trot single in 2:50; they are free from vices of any kind and were bought by the present owner at the Fair on Long Island, in 1858.

Also, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, can show 3 minutes; sired by *Ethan Allen*, and raised at Ticonderoga, of a Vermont Black Hawk mare; for beauty and gentleness in all harness she cannot be surpassed; she is perfectly sound.

Also, harness, wagon, &c., &c. This affords a rare opportunity to purchasers to obtain good horses, all of which are to be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad on account of ill-health.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 8 years old, flag tail, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness; can trot in 3 minutes to the pole, and is just received from the country.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL—AT St. Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., the valuable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Auctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—J. H. BURLEY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, bookcases, carpets, mattresses, pistols, guns, feather-beds, kitchen ware, crockery, &c. FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 26, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice catalogue, in lots, for dealers. Sale peremptory for cash. Free goods. Free sales.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.

The Proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 9 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAUREL HOUSE, AT the Kauterskill Falls, two miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. This house having been lately remodeled, enlarged, and newly furnished throughout, is now open. The proprietor, Mr. J. L. SCHUTT, having given his attention for the past 20 years to the wants and comforts of the public visiting his place, would again announce his readiness to serve them; his rooms are now large airy and comfortable, having piazzas on two stories connecting with the rooms. The attractions of this place on account of its scenery and health-restoring atmosphere are too well-known to need repeating here. Carriages are at all times in waiting at the village of Catskill to convey passengers directly to the house. Terms at the house, $1 50 per day.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician.
SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 40 ACRES OF DESIRABLE land, situate in Hicksville, L. I., on the Jericho road, near the station, and about 26 miles from Brooklyn city; 20 acres under fine cultivation; 10, 20, or the whole 40 acres will be sold cheap. For particulars, &c., inquire of GEORGE W. DIXEY, No. 111 Broadway.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house, will let two newly-furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays or without; no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with large pantries, on 2d floor, to be let with or without board to gentlemen. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

TO LET.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second and fourth floors, also a single room, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements; a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

WASHING, WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF washing done in a superior manner, at lowest prices, at the new Laundry No 46 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Clothes called for and returned immediately to all parts of the City. Buttons kept on Shirts.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with or without board. Apply at No. 338 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A DEsirable and pleasantly retired country residence in Greenwich, Conn, via New-Haven Railroad to Portchester, one hour's ride by carriage, situated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the Sound and country for many miles and where visitors can receive all the benefits of farmers' life. No chills and fever or musquitoes. Horses and carriages accommodated. Reference given and required. Address S. S. MEAD, North Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L.I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE house, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean, three miles distant from the State House or centre of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farmhouse, ten minutes' walk from Suffern Station, 30 miles from New-York, by the Erie Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with plenty of shade. Address J. B. SUFFERN, Suffern, New-York; or call at No. 229 Greenwich-st., up stairs. All trains stop at the above station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board and newly-furnished rooms in a private family, in full view of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from Chambers-st.; 16 trains per day; healthy location. Call on, or address, E. GULICK, on the premises.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS MAY be accommodated in a high and healthy location in the town of Harrison, N. Y., 2 miles from Rye Dépôt, New-Haven Railroad, one hour and a quarter from the City. The advertiser can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th insts., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ROOMS CAN BE had at Mr. Moore's, near Sands' Point, L. I., by a desirable party, the family by which they are engaged wishing to dispose of them in consequence of sickness. Communication by steamer *Long Island*, 1¼ hours. Apply to F. H. TIERS, No. 85 Front-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RAMAPO, N. J., ONE hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, for two or three small families. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For a gentleman, wife child and servant, within one hour of the City Hall. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

BOARD IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—Two pleasant rooms, with board in a private family, residing near the Brick Church Station, in Orange. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL—Within five minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address INGLE SIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMer RED JACKET is now open for excursion engagements, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. BRAISTED, on Steamer *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver
in the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises. The residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisnoin property, near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, containing 164 acres, lying on the road to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-quarter of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of mature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories high, with basement and attic; finest of spring water in abundance, carried to the attic; grounds handsomely shaded; green-house and grapery in full bearing; garden stocked with small fruits; also, fine apples and dwarf-pear orchards. The house, garden, grapery, ice-house, carriage-house, spring, fish-pond, &c., including about 80 acres, lies on one side of the avenue, and will be sold separately from the other side.

For permits to examine the premises apply to the auctioneers at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will meet any gentleman between 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, to show the premises, if they will write to him the day before, and the owner will be at home on Saturdays. Distance from New York one hour and a half by Morris and Essex Railroad. This property to a gentleman of means presents many attractions.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—Between Broadway and Central Park. 52 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 9th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 107 WEST 41st-st., near 8th-av., second floor, containing kitchen and pantry, parlor, two bedrooms, with bedroom on upper floor; has gas chandeliers, water and water-closet on floor, marble mantels, grates, &c. Rent $200 per annum; reference required. Apply to H. CHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up stairs.

PIC NIC GROVE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE beautiful river-side line, shaded by lofty forest trees, known as Mount Beauna, on Harlem River, within 500 feet of the railroad station at Mott Haven, enclosed by a high fence. Proposals to hire this plot for the season or for a term of years, will be received by J. L. MOTT, Jr., No. 264 Water-st. Buildings, docks, &c., may be erected to suit a respectable tenant.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN YEARS' lease of five lots of ground, with the buildings engines, machinery and three run of French burr stone; the best location on the North River for feed, lime, or cement business.
IRELAND & RAYMOND, No. 122 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 30 feet wide on Broadway, near Canal-st., well lighted, no skylight; the finest location in the city for an importing or silk house; rent low. Apply to HALL & WETMORE, No. 406 East Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD LOCATION.—The four-story large English basement house, No. 328 West 22d-st.; all the modern improvements; will be leased to a good tenant for $600 and taxes. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

DESIRABLE FLOOR TO LET—FIVE apartments, bath and all conveniences; location desirable, being No. 791 6th-av., Murray Hill; rent $175 per annum. The furniture (all or a part) would be sold, or to let furnished.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of
M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7 15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:00 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 5½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M. and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York;
or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground, each half a mile in length—the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF about 4 acres, being one of the most valuable and healthy on the west bank of the Hudson River, at the Palisades, only about two stone's throw from the river, at Sneden's landing opposite Dobbs' ferry, 20 miles from the City. On it is a large and commodious dwelling, containing 14 rooms, built in the French style, like those so much admired on 5th-av., and just finished, with six splendid dormer windows, double piazza in front, extending on three sides fitted up with blinds on the south side. Its lofty location commands a splendid view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, overlooking the entire village. A splendid carriage-house just finished. The grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees of various kinds, also forest trees, affording ample shade; two cisterns and a well of the coolest and purest water that issues from the Palisades in Rockland County; easy of communication at all times during the day and evening by Northern Jersey and Hudson River Railroads and steamboats. Inquire of the owner, A. W. PAGE, No. 43 St. Mark's-place, New-York, or at the store of W. VAN SCIVER, Palisades, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—KATONAH'S Wood, at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay, subsequently by Mr. J. Butler Wright, and now under lease to Mr. Smith Clift for the present season. The house is of cream-colored stone, well wooded, with piazzas and modern conveniences; the position elevated and commanding an extensive view, and the neighborhood singularly healthy. The grounds embrace 41 acres, of which 24 are in lawn, grove and pleasure grounds; a garden well stocked with vegetables, flowers and fruit; a small vineyard in full bearing; standard and dwarf pears, imported from Viemorin, of Paris; strawberries in great abundance; a gardener's cottage, green-house and appurtenances, stable, coach house, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, &c. Distance from town 2 hours, from Katonah (Telegraph) Station on Harlem Railroad 2 miles. Tickets of view may be had of the undersigned, and application may be made to Mr. JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat, is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of city and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished and the furniture will be sold with the place if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of
THOMAS RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, IF DESIRED—A pleasant residence at New-Brunswick, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the railroad. Apply to WARREN HARDENBERG, New-Brunswick, or No 58 Wall-st. Rent $300, including commutation ticket to New-York.

TO LET.—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, 21 miles from the City, and a short distance from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, rent low for the season or year. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT NYACK, 28 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River; seven acres, part of which is in a good state of cultivation; good house and barn. Apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway. P. S.—Possession given immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860.
JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.

On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6-15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SATURDAY.......June 23.	TUESDAY.......June 26.
SUNDAY..........June 24.	WEDNESDAY...June 27.
MONDAY..........June 25.	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion....................Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

JUNE, 1860.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, June 22, 4½ P.M.
Saturday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Saturd'y, June 23, 11½ A.M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P.M.
Monday, June 25, 12½ P.M.	Tuesday, June 26, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, June 26, 1½ P.M.	Wednesd'y, J'e 27, 8½ A.M.
Wednes'dy, June 27, 2½ P.M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 9½ A.M.
Thursday, June 28, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 29, 10½ A.M.
Friday, June 29, 4 P. M.	Saturd'y, June 30, 1 P.M.
Sunday, R.B., July 1, 7 A.M.	Sund'y, R.B. July 1, 3½ P.M.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 22, 5 P.M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P.M.
Saturd'y, June 23, 11½ A.M.	Monday, June 25, 7½ A.M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, June 26, 1 P.M.
Tuesday, June 26, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, June 27, 2 P.M.
Wed'day, June 27, 9½ A.M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 3 P.M.
Th'sday, June 28, 10½ A.M.	Friday, June 29, 3½ P.M.
Friday, June 29, 11 A.M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Sat'day, June 30, 3½ P.M.	
Sunday, July 1, 7 A.M.	

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (ZEREGA'S DOCK)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to dispose of a handsome black mare, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under the saddle; also blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c., all new last Summer, and only sold on account of the owner's ill health. Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Turnure's stables, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and is a first-rate saddle horse. Apply at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs, or at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen in College-place, in the rear of the Mansion House, opposite Mr. Ketchum's livery stable.

WOOD, BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, one door below Walker-st., have a second-hand Victoria, in excellent order, that can be bought at a bargain. Also, an open Caléche. Both carriages suitable for Park driving.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE; 15 hands one inch high and very stylish; also, bay mare; can trot in 2:40; warranted sound. Inquire for HOLLISTER, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT ROCKAway Carriage, moveable glass front, with glass doors and sides, for one or two horses, can be seen at JONES' Stable, No. 127 Mercer-st., near Houston.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TROTTING MARE, 15½ hands high, dark chestnut, well broke to double or single harness. WILLETTS & SEAMAN, No. 227 West 21st-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR MAKING, IN A FEW MINUTES,
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
YIELDS WITH MILK THE MOST LUSCIOUS OF ALL DESSERTS FOR THE TABLE.

The lightest and most grateful diet for invalids and children. A teaspoonful converts a quart of milk into a firm curd. Milk contains every element of the bodily constitution—when coagulated with Rennet, it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing Curds and Whey, Junket and Frugolac, will recommend it at once to all who use it. There are few desserts for the table so economical, delicious and healthful. Full directions accompany each bottle. Our Rennet is the only true and simple test for the purity of milk. Prepared from the clean and carefully prepared stomach of the calf by the manufacturers.

BLAIR & WYETH, Pharmaceutists, Philadelphia.

For sale by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale dépôt No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, between the Post-office and Broadway.

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260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses, purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS,
AT AGNEW'S, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

$900 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, FURNISHED, to a small, first-class family, the brown-stone house No. 58 West 47th st., between 6th and 7th avs., frescoed, and furnished elegantly; location unsurpassed. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, on the premises. Possession immediately.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY the City of Milwaukee to Railroad Companies, are requested to meet at the Brevoort House on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposition to authorize a negotiation for a settlement with said city.
Holders not represented at that meeting will not be included in the negotiation.
CHAS. MORAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,
SIMEON DRAPER,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
A. RUSCH, and
J. A. STEVENS.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860 Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$70.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage for a term of years, on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the body. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 65 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6.) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker st.,
NEW-YORK, June 25 1860.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered the usual semi annual interest to be paid to all its depositors, (under the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over that amount; payable on and after the third Monday in July next. Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of his Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, June 22 1860.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET. President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 24, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent, payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine st., New-York. June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

$2.000.—FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 WANTed to invest in the manufacture of a new article, patented. Heavy profits and no competition. None but a good business man, with the above capital, need apply at No. 533 Broadway, under Prescott House, from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY, WHOLESALE AND retail, now doing a cash business of $1,000 weekly; good lease, cheap rent, and well-selected stock. Sold on account of ill health of one of the partners. Address D. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocery business, established over 20 years, and doing a very large cash business on the West side of City. For further particulars, apply at No. 438 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE. No 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that 'Richard's himself again.' All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL

A BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

A LUXURY.—ELECTRICITY, AS SCIENTIFIcally applied, for the cure of all functional derangements, irregularities and debilitated conditions of the human system, by Drs. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Consultations and advice gratis. Electrical baths, 50 cents.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTEN, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.
PASSENGERS FOR JAPAN.
The subscriber's pioneer vessel for Kanagawa and Nagasaka, Japan, will have prompt dispatch, as about 700 tons of her cargo is engaged and she will be filled up with light freight. A few more passengers can be taken. R. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage....................$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on July 5.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED'K CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $25; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, June 26, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans. $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, 21; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

STEAMER OF JUNE 30, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, N. R., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, June 30, with mails, passengers, and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling green, New-York.
Steamship VANDERBILT will sail July 28.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

MACHINERY.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....................Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager....................Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director....................Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist....................Mr. Hayes.
TUESDAY, June 26,
In consequence of the great success of
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,
it will be repeated for six nights more, when it will be most positively withdrawn for other novelties.
It will be preceded by the favorite comedietta of
THE QUACK DOCTOR.
Mrs. John Wood as....................Lisette
Mr. Joseph Jefferson as....................The Quack Doctor
With the celebrated comic duet of
WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.

Messrs. James Simmonds,	Mrs. Vining,
Burnett,	Mrs. Chanfrau,
Stoddart,	Miss Jefferson,
Goodrich,	Miss Hetty Warren,
Wall,	Miss Burke,
Morea,	&c., &c., &c.

In rehearsal, a new burlesque entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
LAST NIGHT
THE OLD PLANTATION.
JULIA DEAN HAYNE....................as MAD HETTY
Mr. Geo. W. Jamison....................as Uncle Tom.
Miss Sara Stevens....................as Daisy.
C. Barton Hill....................as Robert.
Mr. H. Bland....................as Talbot.
Mr. Harry Jordan....................as Pete.
In order to make the necessary arrangements for the production of Mr. Charles M. Barnes' Extravaganza of the
HYPOCONDRIAC,
(which is now in active preparation,)
The Manager begs respectfully to announce that Mrs.
JULIA DEAN HAYNE'S
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
will be postponed until
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29TH,
and that the Theatre will there be closed on Wednesday and Thursday Evenings.
Box Office now open for FRIDAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON.
OPENING WEEK
of those
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose performances during the past few seasons at this
POPULAR SUMMER THEATRE
Have met with such decided manifestations of public approval, will appear in the great local burlesque of
LALLA ROOKH, OR THE FIRE WORSHIPPERS.
Produced in a style of magnificence commensurate with the fame of this popular establishment.
New Music, New Scenery, New Dances, New Dresses, &c.
AMAZONIAN MARCHES, BY 40 YOUNG LADIES.
CROSSING NIAGARA, à la BLONDIN.
GRAND AQUARIA, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
NOVELTY! TALENT! ENERGY!
Engagement, for a limited number of performances of the young, talented and favorite
IRISH COMEDIAN, W. O'NEIL,
Who appears every Afternoon and Evening.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL of NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Reëngagement, for a short time, and at great expense, of VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE DAILY VISITS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY to the Museum add great interest to its numerous Visitors.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN, OR MONKEY, OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Are all to be seen at all hours, day and evening.
DR. M. V. B. BLY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, produces astonishing phenomena daily.
TUESDAY, June 26, 1860, will be performed in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney O'Toole, a tinker....................Mr. W. O. Niel.
Also.
ROSETTA, OR THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAIN.
Rosetta....................Miss Mestayer
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
Mickey McGrath....................MR. W. O'NEIL.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MISS MYRA ROSELLA,
The young and accomplished AERONAUT will make her BALLOON ASCENSION
From PALACE GARDENS on
THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, June 26, at 5 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 26, 1860,
Second appearance of
RONZANI'S RENOWNED BALLET TROUPE
IN THE
FOUNTAIN OF LOVE!
A Grand Mythological Ballet in one Tableau,
Par D. RONZANI,
With a Grand Corps de Ballet of
TWENTY YOUNG LADIES,
And a Grand Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. N. GILLES.
MONDAY EVENING, July 2,
Grand Gala Night and Anniversary of the opening of Palace Garden
First night of J. F. STRATTON'S
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRAL BAND,
And first night of the
JAPANESE LANTERN FETE.
JULY 4, GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS....................TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Doors open EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Admission in the AFTERNOONS and SUNDAY EVENINGS, FIFTEEN CENTS, Refreshments included.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
DAY AND EVENING, 15th st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and
100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 11 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

FLORAL CONCERT.
THE FLOWER QUEEN, By GEO. F. ROOT, a Cantata of unrivaled beauty, will be performed by a chorus of 60 children, personating various flowers, assisted by Miss JUDD, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and the Tremaine Family, in aid of the Sabbath School, at the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, at 8 o'clock under the direction of Prof. J. C. WOODMAN. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cts.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Continuation of the Successful Comic Piece,
THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL, and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 26,
And Every Evening During the Week.
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION EVER WITNESSED.
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
Comprises the following well-known artists:

S. C. CAMPBELL,		J. UNSWORTH,
MASTER EUGENE,		G. W. GRIFFIN,
J. C. REEVES,		J. B. DONNIKEN,
A. J. TALBOTT,		E. J. MELVILL,
T. J. PEEL,		A. J. HOBBS,
L. CONDIT,		G. V. LARKINS,
J. J. HILLIARD,	and	R. M. HOOLEY.

L. A. ZWISLER, Esq., Agent.
Who will give only six of their
UNEQUALED ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
as above.
N. B.—The prominent members of this incomparable Troupe are well known to the citizens of New-York, having performed under the name of
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, at Niblo's Saloon, from Nov. 1, 1859, until Jan. 28, 1860, and have, since that time, established throughout the Union a name and reputation unparalleled in the annals of the Profession.
The Management fearlessly assert that the above
COMBINATION OF "STARS"
is the MOST TALENTED and COMPLETE MINSTREL ORGANIZATION ever brought before the Public.
For particulars, see Programmes.
Price of admission 25 cents. Private Boxes, $3.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, NO. 444 BROADWAY.—EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PROFESSOR JACOBS,
In his SOIREES MAGIQUES, and Improvisatorial Effusions, assisted by the Original and Eccentric
GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
With that Extraordinary Experiment, the
BOTTLE IMP.
The Magic Laundry.
The Wizard's Strong Box,
And Sprightly's new Comic Song.
Received with roars of laughter and unbounded applause.
GRAND MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

A FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL IN aid of the Presbyterian Church, of West Farms, will be held on WEDNESDAY afternoon and evening, June 27, in tents on the Bronx River, near the village. Carriages shall be in attendance at Tremont on the arrival of the 5 P. M. Harlem train from 26th-st. Every luxury of the season; a superb collection of flowers and excellent music.

THE NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE will give a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at the hall of the institute, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., on THURSDAY, June 28, 1860. Tickets can be obtained at the principal music stores, also at the hall.

GRAND JUBILEE OF THE LEE-AVENUE Sabbath School, Brooklyn, in Mr. Brevoort's Grove, all day TO-MORROW. The Grove can be reached by the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars every few moments during the day.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON....................Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
The JAPANESE EMBASSY AND SUITE PROMENADE THE ESTABLISHMENT DAY AND EVENING. Doors open all day while they remain. The GRAND JAPANESE TREATY CHARIOT is also on exhibition.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALL DECORATIONS will remain on exhibition for a week.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1860,
After the STAGE PROMENADE, Doesticks' new Burlesque.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE,
Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes, &c.
The cast will embrace
THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH,
POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE,
MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT,
PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c.,
With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a
TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES,
in a variety of Highland Military Evolutions.
After the Travestie,
OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS,
ENGLISH BALLADS by Mme. VON BERKEL and Mlle. GEBELE.
The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience.
Concluding with a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the HANLON BROTHERS will appear, with Mlle CAROLINE THELEUR, Premièr Danseuse from Paris and Brussels. Mlle. LINA WINDEL, the beautiful GALE SISTERS, and the Corps de Ballet.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance. Box office open all day.
GRAND MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. No reserved seats for Matinees.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager....................Mr. G. L. Fox.
BENEFIT OF MR. R. S. SMITH.
This evening, the performance will commence with
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To be succeeded by THE BRONZE DONKEY and FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, (late Mozart Hall.)
The Grand Commencement. This present TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, the celebrated Canterbury Concert Hall, the special wonder of the City, will be opened for the appointed season; on which occasion, in addition to the talented Company previously engaged, MAX IRWIN, the New-York favorite; W. PIERCE, the unrivaled negro minstrel, and JIM MORRIS, the celebrated Banjonist, will make their first appearance.
The proprietors having already secured the aid of the FIRST TALENT IN THE CITY, have now the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
MR. SAM COWELL,
who will soon appear at Canterbury Concert Hall and sing to the masses assembled there in the brilliant and unrivaled style peculiar to him alone.
MR. SAM COWELL lives "in the world's fame" as the FIRST COMIC SINGER OF THE DAY, and his arrival at Canterbury Concert Hall will create a great sensation.
The arrangements for the accommodation of the usual throng of visitors to the Canterbury Concerts are now so complete that the proprietors have no hesitation in announcing their Concert Room as the most commodious Hall hitherto opened for the masses in this or any other city in the United States.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.
CHRIST'R NORRIS, Treasurer.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—
DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S Celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
d13-law6mT* MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, }
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
n15-law6mTu* JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;
160 Hall's brown flint-lock rifles.
587 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
321 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57,620 assorted flints.
310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
195 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Our Convention Correspondence—Last Day of the Convention—Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 24, 1860.

'Tis a bright, balmy, quiet Sabbath morning. A great contrast, truly, to the stormy, windy days of the past week. No noise is heard, no excitement prevails, but all is silence, serenity and peace. One's soul on such a day longs for refreshment—such refreshment as is provided by our favorite BEECHER—for rest, such rest as cannot be had in a sixth-flight hotel snuggery, or any where save in the retiracy, and amidst the comforts of "home, sweet home." The next best thing is forgetfulness of all that, and only in work can that be found. Occasion seems to demand, and opportunity offer material for, a

GENERAL RESUME

of the proceedings, scenes and incidents of the last few days.

Early in the session it was evident to all that the bitter feeling which existed between the Douglas and Anti-Douglas men at Charleston was rampant here in a more intensified and rancorous spirit. None seemed devoid of it, unless we accept that portion of the New-York delegation known as the Dean Richmond clique. This set of clear-headed, calculating and adroit politicians, having had years of experience and of finessing, not only in the battles of the Union, but in those still more incomprehensible guerillas so long waged on the New-York field, found no time for excitement, no time for wordy conflicts, and no time for senseless display of sectional pride. The two great matters before the Convention were the determination of legal delegates and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. The

FIRST GRAND BATTLE

was fought on the admission of delegates. That once settled, the nomination seemed an easy task. I have previously given you a description of the various scenes upon the floor of the Convention. How, by solemn threats, bunkum speeches, and significant warnings, the friends of the Charleston seceders attempted to frighten the sitting members into a recognition of their rights; and it now needs but a passing notice of

THE SOLEMN FARCE

subsequently played by those same gentlemen, when the decision was given against those for whom they plead.

The New-York delegation succeeded in obtaining the balance of power. Being a mercantile community, the people of the Empire State sent men here who would carry out their views to the very letter. Being the masters, they could move early or late, as they deemed best, and no one will hesitate to concur with me in the opinion that they moved all the time, leaving no stone unturned or expedient untried. While the majority of that delegation preferred the admission of the anti-secession delegates, they deemed it unwise and wicked so to vote, until in every honorable way they had exhausted their power to reconcile the conflicting hosts. They offered liberal terms to the seceders, but they, thinking that now, as ever before, they had only to be sulky and offish in order to secure their end ultimately, refused all offers of compromise and demanded an unconditional surrender of every point. At last, indignant at the plantation manners of the Southern leaders, annoyed beyond description at the reputation they were fast gaining, on both sides, of being the tricksters, bargainers and corruptionists, they threw up their office as mediators and announced their policy and their programme.

Had a bomb-shell, pregnant with instant and horrible death, been thrown in their midst, the rank and file of the Anti-Douglasites could not have been more shocked, nor could YANCEY or any of his disunion brethren have been more delighted had they been unexpectedly offered a seat in the Cabinet. New-York's vote in favor of admitting the newly-elected delegations being cast, and the fact having been announced that the Douglas delegates were entitled to seats on the floor, the

ROW COMMENCED,

and Virginia led the van. Mr. RUSSEL, the Chairman of the Old Dominion Delegation, stood up straight as a ramrod, pale as a sheet, and nervous as a witch. YANCEY, who sat in the front row of the dress-circle, opened his eyes wide, dropped his under jaw, leaving his mouth half open, and, in his funny and peculiar way, worked his ears up and down. FISHER, of Virginia, the immortal haranguer and defier of order, rolled up his sleeves, screwed up his little nut face, and waited as we all did for Virginia's thunderbolt. It came! RUSSEL slowly, distinctly and carefully delivered an address to the Convention, in which he referred to Virginia's devotion to the Union, her breed of Presidents, and her influence in gaining the victory in the days of WASHINGTON. Having finished, he got down with dignity from the chair, took his hat, and started for the door, followed by four and and twenty 'Ginny boys all in a row. He looked neither to the right or left; he bowed nor smiled, but with measured and stately step, with haughty and consequential air, went onward to the door, passed the portal, and was lost to sight forever! Up rose the crowd. With wild hurrah and deafening yell, they frantically hailed this initiatory step towards their favorite hope—a Southern Confederacy. Did CUSHING stop them? Not a bit. What did he do? Bit his lip, sat up straight, looked forward to his own part in the play, *and laughed inside all over.*

This sensation being over, the remainder of the cohort, as previously announced by telegraph, followed, one after the other, the Chairman of each Delegation making a speech before retiring. The speeches were nearly all respectful in tone and manner. Some of them bore hard on the action of New-York, but as a whole, they were not objectionable. The

SPEECH OF SMITH, OF CALIFORNIA,

was the most indecorous of the lot. If ever a man should be dignified, orderly and thoughtful, he should at such a time as this. The great Democratic Party, which for sixty years has been *the* power of the nation, which boasts the names of JEFFERSON and JACKSON as its founders and expounders, was separating. Its leaders being in trouble, its followers in rebellion, and its influence dissolving—all, all in trouble—and yet the occasion is seized as one fit for buffoonish exhibitions and for outrageous insultings. SMITH is a little man, and, I think, a son of Extra BILLY. He is a smart man, but not a man of talent: he can talk a long while without saying anything worth remembering, and he evidently thinks that being "personally responsible" for all he may say is ample justification for any breach of propriety or deviation from record. The gist of his remarks was that "California would no longer stay in a Convention whose every action was accomplished by trickery, and whose deliberations were not conducted according to rule. He not only knew of his own knowledge that the Convention was tricky, but a member of the Illinois delegation had admitted to him at Charleston that certain measures had been adopted and carried only by trick." This roused a storm of indignation. Members all over the house rose; cries were made of "Order!" "Shut up!" "Bag your head!" and so on. SMITH, with defiant sneer upon his lip, was in his element. Hi, Hi! He folded his arms, shook his little head, and said: "Sir, for what *I* say I am responsible, and if gentlemen don't like it, they know their remedy." This was received with derisive laughter and cries of "Bosh!" Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island—a tall man, with long gray hair, reaching down his back, and with a tremendous beard, which touches the second button of his vest—was particularly excited. Jumping up about five feet, he landed as he came down on his chair, and declaimed in a perfectly wonderful manner against SMITH's being allowed for one instant to proceed. Mr. GAVITT, of Indiana, shouted at the top of his voice: "Mr. President, if you don't prevent this man from insulting us, we shall defend ourselves." The scene became one of great excitement. The President in vain attempted to restore order; the Sergeant-at-Arms, with his deputies, FRANK CLARK and MIKE CAMPBELL—who, by the way, are the best Marshals we ever saw—aided by others, went from seat to seat, compelling members to resume their chairs, and in the course of ten minutes order was restored. Gen. CUSHING informed Mr. SMITH that he was only speaking by courtesy of the Convention—that such language was entirely uncalled for, and not to be allowed. He would permit him to resume "in order." SMITH went at it again, and immediately repeated the offensive assertion. If there was a row before, there was a tempest now. CUSHING peremptorily ordered him to take his seat—members hissed him—the audience hurrahed and hooted, and sorrow and dismay sat upon the face of every lover of California and of every spectator, who deprecated the public disgrace of a sovereign State of the Union. SMITH had to give up. Stepping down from his seat, he, with his three companions, made head for the door, and in such style did California make her exit from the fold of the National Democracy. In this connection I will state that Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois, to whom SMITH referred, said in Convention last evening that SMITH's assertion was entirely incorrect, and he could only account for it by supposing SMITH to be unmindful of what he was saying. So much for so much.

So much ill feeling was exhibited by all parties—so many actual personal collisions had taken place, and so evident was the intention of certain parties to cause trouble, that it was deemed best to adjourn, leaving the nomination for another day. Besides this, certain members of the New-York delegation were hopeful that something might yet turn up which would satisfy all parties and still preserve the integrity of the National Party. The night was passed in deliberations, and every effort was made to accomplish that end. A special Washington train, conveying Messrs. SOULE, SAUNDERS, LOGAN and others, went over to the Capital, in order that Judge DOUGLAS might fully appreciate the position of affairs, and his advice thereon be obtained.

This brings the story down to the

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION,

the day which gratified, mortified, satisfied or disappointed hundreds of thousands of people in this union of States and union of lands. It was a day full of interesting scenes and incidents. To describe them all would take too much time and space, though I doubt not that if some abler pen than mine should find time to detail them all the reader would be amply repaid for the time spent in perusing the account. I will give you only the very prominent ones, and, first of all, I will record

CALEB CUSHING'S FAREWELL

speech as permanent President. It was well known that the Federal office-holders from Massachusetts, who were delegates here, had made up their minds to obey the orders received from Washington, and would retire from the Convention, taking Generals CUSHING and BUTLER with them. Gen. CUSHING is, in my humble opinion, a great man, but having educated his head at the expense of his heart, I think he has become thoroughly accustomed to doing whatever may seem to promise *him* a better position or greater influence, independent of its political fairness or unfairness. He had undoubtedly concluded, and his toadies had told him, that when he, as President, resigned his seat, the Convention would be paralyzed, and if not completely broken up, at least compelled to adjourn, that they might reappoint a permanent presiding officer. The exact moment having arrived, *hari-kari* was performed as follows:

Gen. CUSHING rose, rap, rap, rap. Perfect order, such as has not been seen in the hall before, was maintained; perfect silence, such as befitted the solemn occasion, was kept, and in a gentlemanly, courteous, dignified and eminently conciliatory manner, the President gave the reasons which impelled him to take the important step of vacating the chair. His speech was short, but pertinent, and under ordinary circumstances would have been well received. So desirous, however, had been all the friends of DOUGLAS to have another chairman in his place, that now, when the time of their desire had come, forgetful of the proprieties of the occasion, and the solemnity of the proceedings, they burst forth with cheer upon cheer, and manifested very unmistakably their sentiments of entire approbation of, and joy at, the step.

GOV. DAVID TODD, OF OHIO,

immediately stepped to the chair, took the gavel, and called the Convention to order; whereupon the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, hats went up to the roof, other hats were waived in the air, canes followed suit, and the building fairly shook with applause, while the Band played "Hail to the Chief."

Then came the

MASSACHUSETTS SECESSION.

Gen. BUTLER, amidst cries of "Question" and "Order," proceeded to say, "that he and certain other delegates from the old Bay State could no longer participate in the proceedings of the Convention. He could not stay while a majority of the States had retired, nor could he remain in a Convention where the reopening of the Slave-trade had been advocated soberly, and received with applause." You can easily imagine the storm of indignation which such a scene would arouse. BUTLER was repeatedly interrupted. In every conceivable manner did they try to stop him. But with the cool assurance so peculiarly and eminently his own, he retained his stand and got through his speech. When the State of Massachusetts left the National Democratic Convention, when her sons strode moodily up the broad aisle, there was no manifestation of delight, no cheers from their late brethren, but a quiet, respectful and fraternal exchange of *adieus*, with strong hopes for *au revoir*. One or two jackasses in the gallery pounded their hoofs on the floor and brayed out, "Go it old head," and "Bully for you," but they were promptly silenced by indignant hisses, and the Convention was again in order for business.

All were now eager for

THE NOMINATION.

The papers for record were prepared by the Secretaries and reporters, noses were counted by RICHARDSON and McCOOK, and the States were called by name. One by one the responses came up, slowly the balloting proceeded. There are several distinguished names on the list. Who of all will be the successful man? As the States are called, the Chairmen frequently embrace the opportunity to let off a little gas, much to the annoyance of the reporters and delegates, but with entire approbation of the spectators. The name of Louisiana was called, and

PIERRE SOULE

rose to respond. Mr. SOULE is an exceedingly fine looking man. He is of good stature and portly form. His eye is black and full of power; his hands and feet are small and beautifully formed, and his whole appearance is very striking. Frenchy in style, Frenchy in action, Frenchy in the perfect neatness, simplicity and taste of dress, he has all the elements of a popular orator, without the slightest foundation for his reputation as a statesman. In an eloquent and telling speech he unfolded his ideas of the state of the country and of the party; his views of the candidate whom he should support, and wound up by casting the vote of Louisiana for Mr. DOUGLAS.

The result of the first balloting was announced, and Mr. DOUGLAS was found to be far in advance of all competitors, and it was proposed to make the nomination by acclamation. This was objected to, and the roll-call was proceeded with a second time. On the second ballot DOUGLAS received one hundred and eighty-one votes and a half. Mr. HOOD, of Virginia, then moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was carried, and Gov. TODD arose to make the announcement. Said he:

"GENTLEMEN: You have selected for the candidate for President of the United States

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS,

of Illinois, and may God in his infinite mercy protect him and with him this Union."

Up rose everybody. Nine cheers were given for the nominee; congratulations innumerable and indescribable were passed between members. All order was lost sight of. The band gave us "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." The Keystone Club suspended a banner in front of the third tier, on which was inscribed

"KEYSTONE CLUB, PHILADELPHIA,

1860.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL HOLD THE ARCH FIRM."

Another banner said, "New-York good for 40,000 for DOUGLAS." So the deed was done, and the man who ought to have been nominated in 1856, and who should have been satisfactory to the whole body of delegates, has at last received that indorsement for which the souls of his friends have longed, and which, though unnecessary, will place him in his true position before the country, and before the world, as the leader of the Democracy of his country.

The choice of candidate for Vice-President was left entirely to the Southern delegations. They wanted ALEX. H. STEPHENS, but his vote on the Mexican question being identical with that of LINCOLN, it was deemed best to choose another, so they settled on a gallant son of Alabama,

HON. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

who received the entire vote of each State, on the first ballot, and was declared the nominee. Another whirlwind of excitement followed, which the Chair in vain attempted to quell. Said he—"Now you know, boys, the Char wants to jine in yer yellin', but he can't do it and keep order, so don't."

The rest of the proceedings you have received by telegraph. I am crowded for time, and you are for room, so I will glance at

THE SECESSION CONVENTION,

and close. This gathering was held in a large hall known as the Maryland Institute. There was a platform, with tables for reporters, and a washstand for the President. The hall was well filled with people, and great good order and decorum was observed. Everybody was good-natured—there were no rows and no dissensions. As FISHER said, "We are determined to agree, Sir."

New-York was represented by SCHELL and another. They made no figure in the Convention, and their being there was considered rather derogatory to their character as independent men. Still more so was this the case with those from Massachusetts and Vermont. Won't they catch it when they go home? Oh, no! may be not!

White vests, white and yellow kids, canes and moustaches figured largely on the floor and more conspicuous on the platform. Everybody had on their bestest clothes, and seemed *so* happy that they did not know what to do. Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, was in the Chair. The report of the Committee on Organization was read, and a Committee of three appointed to conduct

HON. CALEB CUSHING

to his seat as President of the "National Democratic Convention." In came CALEB,—roses on his cheek, pride in his port, fire in his eye. Oh! sensationist, what a day for thee! Down went his gavel and on went the business, as if he had only retaken his seat after a few moments absence. Again I repeat, CALEB CUSHING is a great man.

Passing everything, I come to

THE NOMINATION.

There was but one name talked of as certain. The balloting was entirely *pro forma*. On the first trial, it was found that

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

of Kentucky, was the favorite, and his nomination was made unanimous.

GEN. JO LANE, OF OREGON,

received an equally complimentary vote for the second position on the ticket, and both announcements were greeted with great enthusiasm and applause.

The inevitable spouter and universal declaimer, YANCEY, made the same old speech again, in which he speaks of his everlasting "white plume being seen in the van and his conquering banner leading friends to victory." The Convention then adjourned.

We expected a riotous night; on the contrary there were no crowds anywhere, no disturbance of any sort, no trouble of any nature. All went early to bed, the Douglas men feeling that they had defeated their treacherous foes, and the Yanceyites content, like the ugly Snarleyow in the manger, that if they couldn't have the bone themselves, at least their opponents should not.

Thus ends the work. They have fought a good fight. DOUGLAS ought forever to be grateful to his friends—and ought *never* to forgive or in any way attempt to conciliate his political enemies of the South. If he does they will stab him at the first opportunity. Let him keep still, and if by any chance he should be elected they will creep cringingly to his knee, and beg for favors, for office and for pap. "No terms with traitors," should be his motto, and surely these men are traitors, not only to the Union, but to the party of their early love and the political training of their fathers. That they may be utterly discomfited, and the victorious banner of the "Giant of the West" be proudly flaunted over them, is the sincere desire and hearty prayer of HOWARD.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

The Secessionists Again in Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 25.

The seceding delegates met at 12 M., and adjourned to 5 P. M., when they will be joined by the Baltimore Seceders. Mr. YANCEY will address the Convention.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF MESSRS GREEN AND DANIELS.

The Legislative Committee on the Central Park investigation held another Session on Saturday, and resumed the inquiry upon the charges preferred by Mr. HOGG. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. MURPHY, was absent, and Mr. ROTCH presided in his place. Mr. ANDREW A. GREEN, one of the Central Park Commissioners, was examined at length relative to the management of the Park from its inception, the text for the interrogatories being the charges and specifications of Mr. HOGG. He said he was appointed one of the Commissioners in April, 1857, and had successively held the offices of treasurer and comptroller of the Board. The work upon the Park had been well conducted from the beginning. The chief engineer and architect, Mr. OLMSTED, was eminently qualified for the post, and had invariably enjoyed the entire confidence of the Board. The head men in his employ had also, as a general thing, performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board. There had been no peculations or other abuses worthy of note; in fact the strict surveillance exercised in the management prevented the possibility of peculation. The only case he had ever heard of was a young man being charged with selling some powder, but he was never proved guilty of the charge, and as he had resigned his position witness preferred not to mention his name. The number of acres in the Park at present was 773 45-100, which would eventually be increased 60 acres.

Mr. ROTCH called the attention of the witness to a letter of ROBERT J. DILLON, Esq., wherein he speaks of the Commissioners having violated the law in adopting and persevering in a plan for laying out the Park whose cost far transcended the limits prescribed by the statute creating the Commission.

In reply to this charge, Mr. GREEN said that the whole thing had been fully answered in a communication made by the Board to the Legislature, when the same charge was made by the same individual. He proceeded to read from the printed minutes of the Board the aforesaid communication, the chief points of which were that the limit of cost prescribed by the statute referred to was indefinite, inasmuch as it made the cost of the Park depend on the state of the money market. For example, the statute required the Board to adopt a plan, the cost of whose execution would not amount to a sum, the interest of which would be over $100,000 per annum. Accordingly, if money was worth five per cent., the Park might cost $2,000,000; if seven per cent., less than $1,300,000, and so on. The Board did not think the Legislature intended to take a narrow view of this subject, or to restrict the ultimate cost of the Park to any definite and fixed sum. The thing was utterly impracticable. The Board exercised its best judgment, and adopted a plan commensurate, as they thought, with the future greatness of the City, and the prospective exigences of its population. As to the legal aspect of the case, on which Mr. DILLON laid so much stress, the Board contended that the plan adopted by them, whether it transcended the limits of the original act or not, had been subsequently, and repeatedly sanctioned and ratified by the Legislature, which had passed an act extending the limits of the cost of the work, and subsequently another act without any limits at all.

Resuming the examination, witness answered the charges of Mr. HOGG relative to alterations that had been made in the original plan. There had been several alterations, all of which had been thoroughly discussed in the Board, and none of which were made without a vote of a large majority of the Board, having first received the concurrence of the Chief Engineer. The widening of Fifty-ninth-street, the Southern terminus of the Park, was not in the original plan, but the Board early saw the necessity of it, on account of the throng of vehicles which would naturally crowd that street in going to and returning from the Park. They accordingly widened it from sixty to one hundred feet. The forty feet additional still belonged to the Park and would be under its control. The North side was to be planted with trees, and would form a spacious and shady walk.

Witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. HOGG, whose interrogations related chiefly to matters of trivial importance, and as they seemed tiresome to the Committee, it is presumed that they would be equally so to the reader, were they to be repeated here.

Witness stated that the cost of the main roads in the Park would be about $400,000, and of the transverse roads, $500,000. The trees cost $30 each, and were warranted for three years. About thirty bridges were completed, or in process of construction, and more might be needed. The number of miles of road was about 20. Touching the "bargain" said to have been made between the Commissioners and Mr. HOGG at the time of the latter's resignation, the following memoranda was adduced by Mr. HOGG, and allowed by the Committee to form part of the evidence:

We, the undersigned, do hereby pledge our word of honor, as gentlemen, to Mr. JAMES HOGG, of the City of New-York, to appoint him to the situation of Superintendent, or some such office similar, on the Central Park, in the said City, upon his resigning his position of Commissioner of said Park; the vacancy occurring by said resignation to be filled by the appointment of Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of said City, as Commissioner. Said situation to be provided for Mr. HOGG in the Park; and to be for not less than one year; and no removal to be made. A notice of six months to be given before his removal, or the pay for that time.

The paper had no signature but Mr. HOGG claimed that a portion of it was in Mr. GRAY's handwriting.

Mr. HOWARD DANIELS next took the stand and was examined by Mr. HOGG. He testified that he had laid out several cemeteries, was experienced in the business, had traveled in Europe, and was one of the competitors for plans of the Central Park. He did not like the plan adopted by the Commissioners; thought it lacked the essential requisites of a Park—and abundance of shaded walks; thought there were more bridges than was necessary; was of opinion he could have built a better Park on his plan for $1,500,000; did not think Mr. OLMSTED competent to the task assigned him, never knew the landscape work of a park to be given to an engineer before; judged of Mr. OLMSTED's capacity from the taste displayed by him in the Central Park, which he thought was very bad taste.

Mr. HOGG then gave the names of a long string of witnesses whom he should produce, and the investigation was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

TESTIMONY OF MESSRS. WARNER, CRAKE, VIVIENE. KEHOE, BADANOCH, RENWICH, ETC.

The investigation was continued yesterday at the Astor House, two of the Legislature only being present, Messrs. ROTCH and MUNROE.

Mr. *E. C. Warner*, a witness called to support the charges of Mr. Hogg, was sworn—Was a Contractor and had worked on the Erie Canal, Farmington Canal and other public works; had lived in this city two years; came here from Albany; had a dock at the foot of Fifty-first street where the sand and brick was unloaded for the Central Park; had seen brick carried away to the Park of very inferior quality; the brick was furnished by Alderman Peck; had called the attention of the Park Commissioner's to the quality of the brick, but no attention was paid to him; the Commissioners had also purchased sand of Mr. Millard, for which they paid more than the market price, and got cheated in the measurement.

Cross-examined—Was in Albany last Winter; did not go to oppose Central Park bill; told members of Legislature, and also the Governor, how business was managed by the Park Commissioners; one of my sons was a competitor for the plans; don't know what was paid for the brick spoken of, on direct examination, whether it was more than they were worth or not; think there has been wasteful expenditure with the whole management of the Park; told the Governor that for every dollar usefully expended on the Park, nine dollars were wasted; the Commissioners would not pay the full amount of my bill for the use of my dock.

B. F. Crain examined—Am Civil Engineer now engaged on the Park; the price paid for the sand purchased of Mr. Millard was 50 cents per cubic yard, delivered on the dock; 70 cents per yard was paid for carting the sand to the Park; the price of sand has varied; last year it cost $1 50 per cubic yard, delivered on the Park; this year we get it for $1 12½; we have bought two classes of brick, one for sewers and another for bridges; whenever any bricks were sent that we deemed unsuitable for the purpose for which they were intended they were sent back; have no knowledge of the blacksmiths on the Park making articles for outsiders out of the steel or iron belonging to the Park; heard such reports, and informed the person who made them that if he could substantiate them the party should be discharged; have refused to investigate charges made by persons whom I knew to be enemies of the parties charged.

Cross examined.—The sand was measured by Mr. Burrell, an honest and capable man; never heard of any fraud in the delivery of sand; Mr. Warner, the last witness, complained to him that the Commissioners did not take lime from him, which he had burn for the use of the Park; he also complained about their deducting from his bill for the use of his dock; his bill was too high by one-half, and was reduced that amount; Mr. Peck was not Alderman when he supplied brick for the Park.

Mr. Badanoch sworn—This witness testified that he had been employed on the Park as a blacksmith, and that knives were made by blacksmiths in the Park out of materials belonging to the Park, and disposed of outside; witness informed Mr. Crane of the fact; Mr. Kehoe, the foreman, did not know of it; he was absent frequently, and an assistant took his place; workmen in the shop used to pitch quoits during hours of labor, and the assistant foreman joined them.

Cross-examined—Was hired to work in the Park on the recommendation of Mr. Hogg; was removed from the shop because I was too long making a piece of work; complaint was made against me by Mr. De Forest, the foreman; had been twice suspended from the Park.

James Viviene sworn—Had been a blacksmith in the Park; knew of wagon-work being done in the Park out of Park materials; had done it himself; the work was for Mr. Egan, of Harlem.

Cross-examined—Did not work in the Park now; left of his own accord; had applied several times to get back; was not on friendly relations with Mr. Kehoe, the foreman.

Mr. Cummings affirmed—Never told Mr. Warner, as had been sworn to by him, that the Engineers in the Park were not competent; on the contrary, had often said that he had never known work to be done so well by day's work; had sent in proposals for Park work, but it was given to a competitor, who offered to do it for less.

Alderman Peck sworn—Testified that he had sent brick to the Park several times, which were rejected and sent back.

Mr. Renwick testified that he was assistant to the Chief Architect; did not know of Mr. Petrarchi keeping a porter house, and never heard of call tickets being given to men employed on the Park; all delinquencies were reported every twenty-four hours to Mr. Olmsted; witness makes a round of the Park two or three times a day, and frequently at night; receives a report from each foreman every day.

Patrick O'Mara had seen Viviene make knives out of Park materials; worked on Park two years; left there in March last.

Joseph Lynes had known of quoits being made in the Park out of scrap iron worth a cent and a half per pound; this iron belonged to the Park.

Mr. Badanock was recalled by Mr. Hogg, to prove that the quoits were made of bar iron, and swore that they were.

Mr. Kehoe was examined, and testified that no quoits were made there within his knowledge; Mr. Viviene was discharged by witness, who afterwards met Mr. Hogg, by whom he was taken to task for it, and who threatened to get him discharged.

Mr. Safford and *Mr. Ritch* were examined, and contradicted Mr. Hogg's witnesses as to the construction of bridges and other work on the Park. After which the examination was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CROTON DEPARTMENT AT A STAND-STILL.

The TIMES announced some days since that the work on the High Bridge, where preparations are being made for the laying of the new seven-feet pipe, had been stopped by order of the Mayor, who had serious scruples whether an ordinance allowing this important work to be done by "day's work" could go behind the provisions of the charter. The ordinance was passed in good faith by both branches of the Common Council. The contracts for the boiler-iron have been made in equally good faith by the Croton Board, which has ever retained the confidence of the community; the iron offered has been approved and accepted; the High Bridge has been prepared for the reception of the new mammoth pipe; but a constitutional objection is interposed. Every day of delay now in the prosecution of this necessary and important work is of more consequence than ordinary readers would imagine, for the simplest accident which any hour may bring forth would place the City of New-York in a position which, with all thanks to the Croton Board, has never yet been realized, *i. e.*, a short supply of water. It is not too much to hope that the advent of the Japanese has not driven this important subject from the memory of the high official who now holds the comfort and well-being of the City at the will of his pen.

In this connection it is not out of place to remind the same high official that a resolution has passed one branch of the officials who control the destinies of the City, inquiring whether they have not the power to direct the Russ pavement to be removed from Broadway, broken into smaller pieces, and relaid, *without a contract.* It does not require more than one dictionary to reveal the meaning of these words, and if the high official referred to will inquire into the history of this pavement from its experimental incipiency on Broadway to its final consummation and condemnation, he may find fruitful topics for special messages, as well as special vetoes. The unwritten history of the Russ and Belgian pavements from their first introduction to the present day, would startle the community, and it is not without the range of possibility that by diligent search they may be brought to light.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES—CLOSE OF TAX SALES.

Malgré the confusion attendant upon the reception of the Japanese, and the expenditure of the money intrusted to the Committee, some of the Departments managed to maintain their equanimity during yesterday, and transact the ordinary routine business, without a single reference to *the Ball.* The Comptroller, who has both eyes on the interests of the City, has paid thus far $650,000 out of the $800,000 levied on the City under the name of State tax, and for which the City receives, as a *quid pro quo*, the inestimable privilege of having possession of the streets granted to railroad monopolists, ferry franchises donated, contracts annulled, assessments laid without color of law, and taxes increased fifty per cent.—to say nothing of the premiums paid for the privilege of using untried experiments.

Police Reports.

PICKPOCKETS WITH EXCURSIONISTS.

James Murphy, a youth, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed by Justice WELSH, for having attempted to pick a lady's pocket on Sunday afternoon, on board a Staten Island ferry-boat. A large number of professional thieves were on the boats during the day, and operated successfully among the passengers. Among the losers are Mr. Henry Burgett, of No. 8 Columbia-street, who lost $106 in cash, besides a safe key which he valued more highly than the cash, and a Mrs. Howard, from whom $71 were taken. Several gentlemen complained to the police that they had their watches stolen.

SAVAGE ASSAULT UPON A CHILD.

On Sunday afternoon Arthur Pickett, a private watchman for the Manhattan Gas Company, became intoxicated and attracted a crowd of boys in the street, who made him the subject of their jeers and jibes. He became so annoyed at their conduct that he seized Thomas Leonard, a lad 10 years of age, who was one of his tormentors, and kicked him until he broke one of his legs. Pickett was afterwards arrested, and committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH on a charge of felonious assault.

A TRUANT BOY DROWNED.

The body of THOMAS H. JONES, a colored boy, 11 years of age, was taken from the North River yesterday, at the foot of Sixteenth-street. Deceased ran away from home a week since in consequence of his dread that his father would chastise him for disobedience. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 129 West Seventeenth-street, where the lad resided, and it resulted in a verdict of "Found Drowned."

DEATH FROM VITRIOL BURNS.

On the 20th inst. Charles Nechterwitz, a German, residing at No. 144 Essex-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital in a bad condition, his flesh having been eaten into by vitriol or some other acid, which had been thrown upon him, under circumstances which have not as yet been ascertained. He lingered in great pain until yesterday, when his death resulted. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest today.

A SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.

Daniel Tuomey, residing at the Five Points, was so severely beaten on Sunday night by one Dennis Sullivan and another person whose name is unknown, that his life is in jeopardy. He was found helpless in the street by Officer MULDOON, of the Sixth Precinct, and all efforts to find the Police Surgeon of the District having failed, he was sent to the City Hospital.

Coroner's Inquests.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

Rev. PATRICK McMENOMY, D. D., who was shockingly burned on Sunday morning by a fire at his boarding-house, No. 264 Tenth-street, died in the afternoon of the same day in consequence of his injuries. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending his death, and it was shown by the testimony that the fire originated at about 3 o'clock A. M. in the apartment occupied by deceased. The flames were quickly extinguished, and soon afterwards the reverend gentleman was found on the floor of the room insensible, with severe burns on his face and hands. Physicians were summonnd, but the sufferer did not revive sufficiently to inform them how the fire happened. It is believed, however, that he was pursuing his studies, and, having been taken with a fit of epilepsy, to which he was subject, overturned his lamp, thus setting fire to his clothing and manuscripts. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Dr. McMENOMY was an Irishman and about 44 years of age. He was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and for a number of years officiated as a clergyman of that denomination. Subsequently he renounced his belief in the dogmas of that Church, and for the past few years has conducted Sabbath meetings in this City for the discussion of the tenets of the faith which he had left.

Fires.

IN A PRINTING-OFFICE.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third floor of the six-story brick building, No. 42 Ann-street, the upper stories of which were occupied as a job and card printing-office by WHITEHOUSE & Co., and the first floor by LEWIS & Co., dealers in oil-clothing. In a surprisingly short time the whole of the upper stories were in flames, and the building and contents are a total loss. The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of obtaining the amount of insurances, or particulars as to how it originated.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS IN THE CITY.—Although the fact that Senator DOUGLAS had been nominated by the remainder of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, was known here on Saturday night, there was not any joyful public demonstrations until yesterday morning. The nomination had been anticipated, under any possible circumstances, by the mass of the Democratic Party in this City; and the fact that it did not occur until after a secession had taken place, operated as a damper upon the pent-up enthusiasm of the Democratic multitude. Nevertheless, as soon as Monday morning had been well warmed by the sun, one hundred guns were fired in the Park in honor of the event, and a large number of men in attendance as spectators were exuberant and confident of success under their well-known standard bearer. There and elsewhere in the City, during the day and evening, the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS expressed the greatest confidence in his success, believing, as they said, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, having no hope of success, would not create a lasting enmity by so openly encouraging a division in the Democratic ranks. Nearly all the leading politicians in the City declared in his favor. Capt. RYNDERS said, emphatically, that although it would favor his interests to favor Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, still that regard for principle which had ever governed his political life obliged him to declare for DOUGLAS. He ventured to suggest that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE possibly would not accept. The Republicans, however, believing that the split in the Democratic Party would prove permanent, could not conceal their delight. A variety of tickets in this State, they felt, insured the success of their candidate, and that, they were confident, insured his election. The Bell and Everett men talked still more strongly of dividing their electoral ticket, as a means of defeating both the prominent candidates, and by way of showing their strength again as a sort of "balance of power party." So that, with the exception of the very few who favored the seceders from the Democratic Convention, all parties seemed pleased with the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS by the Democratic National Convention.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BAGGAGE-MASTER ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—About 12½ o'clock on Sunday morning, a serious accident happened to Mr. JAMES SIGNER, a baggage-master in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad. He was stepping from one car to another, when he slipped and fell upon the track, the train passing over one of his legs, crushing and mangling him in a horrible manner. The limb was amputated on Sunday night. Mr. SIGNER is a single man, about 22 years of age, and had been in the employ of the Company several years. He resides at Poughkeepsie.

REVOLT AND MUTINY.—The Harbor Police, on Sunday, arrested and brought on shore from the ship *Shepherd Knapp*, eight of her crew, on a charge of revolt and mutiny. They were delivered to the United States Marshal, and Officer O'KEEFE committed them to the Tombs on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM. Their names are Wm. McDonald, Thomas Blake, Wm. Taylor, Samuel Gray, Patrick Closgrove, Patrick O'Donais, Richard Jefferson and Thomas Sennott. They are to be examined at 1 o'clock to-day.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE-BARK CORA RELEASED.—Judge BETTS having examined and approved the appraisal of this vessel, and the bonds offered by the owners, she was yesterday released from the custody of the United States Marshal. The schooner *Mariquita* is yet in the custody of the Marshal, but will probably be released under the bonds offered by her owner, to abide the results of the suit.

MEETING OF THE JOINT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.—There was a meeting last evening, jointly, of both the principal Republican Committees in this City, but the business done was not of a public nature. The object of the meeting was to fix more definitely the field of each other's operations, in order to work more effectively for the mutually desired result.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report from the City Inspector's Office, to June 23, shows that the number of deaths in this City during the week ending with that date, was 331, which is a decrease of 29 as compared with the previous weekly report. Of the number, 73 were men, 70 were women, 102 were boys, and 86 were girls. From acute diseases, the number was 170; from chronic, 130, and from external causes, 31.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The principal portion of the session was occupied in the consideration of subjects possessing no general interest. Alderman MANGER, of the Fifteenth Ward, offered a resolution appointing a special Committee of five to ascertain whether the late city of Williamsburgh and the town of Bushwick did not get cheated under the consolidation act by the valuation placed upon Washington Park and City Hall Park. The former, he said, was valued at $300,000 and the latter at $120,000—a sum much larger, he contended, than the property would bring to-day if placed in the market. Aldermen DAYTON and JENKINS exposed the fallacy of this statement, and, after an amendment offered by Mr. DAYTON to direct the Committee to inquire also whether the Eleventh Ward had not been taxed too much for the Washington Park, had been incorporated into the resolution, the whole subject was laid on the table. The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, by resolution, was made a bank of deposit for the city funds, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

THE JAPANESE VISIT THE PACKER INSTITUTE.—"TOMMY," with the Secretary of the Embassy and the artist, visited the Packer Institute, yesterday, in charge of Capt. FOOTE, U. S. Navy, and a member of the Board of Examiners. The Japanese manifested a good deal of interest in the institution, and were quite attentive to the examination. The young ladies, to the number of five or six hundred, assembled in the chapel, and were introduced to the members of the Japanese, as were the Board of Examiners. On leaving the Institute, Dr. HASLITT, one of the Board of Trustees, invited the Japanese to his house, where the ladies had prepared for their visitors a table filled with ice cream, strawberries, and all the delicacies of the season, to which they did unreluctant justice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As the 4 o'clock passenger-train for Brooklyn was coming in last evening over the Long Island Railroad, at about one mile west of East New-York, the engineer discovered two men lying by the side of the track. He stopped the train, and, upon examination, one of men, named CHARLES HOLLOWAY, was found to have had his skull badly fractured, and was otherwise seriously injured. The other man was fast asleep, but upon being aroused, could give no account whatever relative to the cause of his companion's injuries. Both men were placed upon the train and brought to Brooklyn, when HALLOWAY was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He resides on Franklin, near Park-avenue.

KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening to consider the report of a Committee made at the last meeting in favor of locating the proposed new County building on the Schenck estate, Joralemon-street, rear of the City Hall. Two hours were passed in discussing the report, and without reaching a vote, the Board adjourned till Monday next, when the report again will be the special order.

POLITICAL.—The Rocky Mountain Republican Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, in Music Hall. The Eastern District Republican Association also held a meeeting in the Odeon, which was well attended.

REGATTA.—The Fourth Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was to have come off yesterday, but the wind died away, and the race was postponed.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for the day, Nos. 9, 3, 31, 32, 33, 55, 4, 59, 60, 34. The last case on the Circuit Calendar was disposed of yesterday. The Special Term stands adjourned to Wednesday next, at 8¾ o'clock, at which time *ex-parte* business will be heard.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

GARIBALDI—Detailed History of GARIBALDI's Expedition to Sicily; The Capture of Palermo; The Conclusion of the Armistice; An Interesting Narrative, from the correspondence of the London *Times.*

EUROPEAN NEWS—The latest news from Europe.

A NEW STORY—By Miss PARDOE.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—The Democratic Disruption; Scenes in the Convention.

JUDGE BATES' LETTER—Sustaining the Republican Nominations.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Democratic Convention; The Anglo-French Alliance; The English Law of Evidence; "Tommy" and His Tormenters, &c.

CONGRESS—The President's Veto of the Homestead Bill, &c. List of Acts Passed at this Session.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT—Interesting Letter from Mr. REED.

THE JAPANESE—Scenes and Incidents of the Visit to New-York.

News Items, Personal Paragraphs, Live Stock and Produce Market Reports, Commercial News, Semi-Weekly Summary of News, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

From the Constitution.

Erroneous statements having appeared in the New-York *Herald* in regard to the accommodation of the Japanese Embassy while in Washington, we respectfully ask the favor of the publication of the enclosed copy of a letter received from Capt. DU PONT, United States Commissioner in charge, the morning of the departure of the Embassy from the city.

Very respectfully,
J. C. & H. A. WILLARD.
WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1860.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1860.

MESSRS. J. C. & H. A. WILLARD—*Dear Sirs:* I am requested by the Japanese Envoys to repeat the thanks delivered by them to one of your firm last evening for the great comfort they experienced under your roof, and for the personal kindness you invariably evinced to gratify their wants.

To the above let me add my own testimony to the admirable arrangements you made throughout, and my entire satisfaction in all our intercourse referring to the entertainment of the Embassy; there not having been a single complaint during their entire stay.

I am, gentlemen, yours, most truly,
S. F. DU PONT, U. S. Commissioner.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.
Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will positively cure all kinds of ulcers, even the foulest, whether gangrenous or eating. Also, ulcerated sore throat, sore nipples, chronic sore eyes, and every ulcerous affection.

[Advertisement.]
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.
"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.
Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
REYNARD & CO.'S INFALLIBLE PATENT HOUSEKEEPERS' RIFLE.
INSECT POWDER AND VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only truly reliable article for the extermination of bed-bugs, roaches, Croton bugs, moths, garden insects, rats, mice, &c. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Dwellings, ships, &c., cleared by contract. "No cure no pay."

[Advertisement.]
THE DIPLOMATIC PAGEANT.—The "Heads of all the Departments" are vieing with each other in doing honor to the Embassy. Of course, each of these "heads" is supplied with one of KNOX's (No. 212 Broadway) superb Summer Hats. Four dollars is a small price for one of the light and airy little beauties.

[Advertisement.]
Change of water, diet, climate, &c., will produce piles in both old and young. The habitual use of GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet will cure and prevent. Sold by Druggists. Dépôt No. 2 Beekman-st.

[Advertisement.]
CAN I SUCCEED AS AN ARTIST?—By having a carefully prepared phrenological chart you may know exactly what you can do best. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, may be consulted daily.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 25.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen and Southampton*—Mrs. M. Schmidt, Miss Maria Peters, Mrs. Joseph Schorn, Miss Johanne Wiessmer, Mrs. Theo. Boormann, Miss A. Boormann, Miss M. Luce, Misses M. and L. Kampe, Miss B. Oppenheim, Misses K. and C. Daughty, Mrs. A. Tatt and family, Mrs. Albert H. Buck.

In brig Scotland, from Ponce, P. R.—Mrs. Rosa Mandra, Miss Julia Mandra, Miss Rosa Mandra, Miss A. E. Serquy, Miss J. D. Montagna, Miss E. Whitmore, Miss M. E. Whitmore, Master G. Whitmore, Mrs. E. Ferris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 58 | Gov. Island. 1 47 | Hell Gate... 3 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Australia, Molle, Havre, ——; Hector, Emerson, Bordeaux, Post & Small; Restless, Lothrop, St. Martha, &c., Handy & Everett; Aberboyle, (Br.,) Waugh, Hull, H. Smith & Son; Arethusa, Waugh, St. Jago, Metcalf & Duncan; C. Ellems, Ellems, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs J. Y. Anderson, King, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; J. E. Avery, Ryder, Salem, master; Proteus, Collins, St. Jago, J. E. Ward & Co.; J. L. Colton, Crowell, Malta, ——.

Schooners D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; J. W. Hughes, Davis, Georgetown, master; H. Lewis, Saunders, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 22, 9 A. M., 16 miles N. E. of Frying Pan, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. 23d, 4:30 A. M., 25 miles N. E. of Lookout, passed steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah. 24th, 12 M., lat. 37 29 N., exchanged signals with a bark showing a white flag with letters L. D. in it, bd. N. on a wind. The Montgomery has experienced strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen June 10, and Southampton 13th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 17 first class, 107 second do., and 424 steerage passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Had the four first ds. strong westerly winds, afterwards fine weather. June 21, 8 A. M., lat. 45 35, lon. 49, passed a large iceberg.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 420 passengers to Samuel Thompson's nephew. Has had a continuation of light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Star Light, (of Boston,) Crowell, Palermo April 29 via Gibraltar May 23, with fruit to Bassett & Bacon.

Brig Scotland, (of Hartford,) Francis, Ponce, P. R., June 12, with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith, of Hartford.

Brig J. B. George, Snow, Boston 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Larukah, (of Bremen,) Atwood, Lingann, C. B., 10 ds., with 177 tons coal to E. Cunard—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Palermo May 3, passed Gibraltar May 22, with fruit to master.

Schr. Jeddie, Pettegrove, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Shaw, St. Andrews 14 ds., with lumber to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, Eastport 6 ds., with laths and fish to master.

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Honesty, Paulin, Maine 5 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. S. L. Tilly, (Br.,) Bishop, Hillsboro, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Henrietta, Shaw, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Challenge, Wright, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Banner, Tufts, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. West Gleam, ——, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Flying Fish, Law, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesport, Me., 4 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Ranger, Blackwell, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Clay, Cole, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. John Totten, Coleman, Dover, N. H., 3 ds.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, for New-Bedford.

BELOW—Bark R. B. Walker, Raynes, from Matanzas.—By steamtug Wm. Foulkes.

SAILED—Steamship Quaker City, for Havana.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. S. E., very light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 25, sunset.—No vessels in sight. Wind very light, W. Weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, June 25, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, E. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, June 25, sunset.—No vessels in sight. Weather clear. Wind light, E.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK, June 23.—The ship Jane Henderson, of and for Baltimore, from Liverpool, is ashore 25 miles S. of Cape Henry; masts cut away, ship broke in two, crew and passengers in a most perilous condition.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The J. H. was built at Baltimore in 1848, 670 tons register, rated A. 2, and owned by J. Henderson & Co., of Baltimore.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 1.—The Am. bark S. W. Porter, Lane, arr. here, on the 28th ult., from New-York, bd. to Valparaiso, leaky. A survey has been held on her, and it has been found necessary to discharge her cargo. About 40 to 50 tons of her cargo was thrown overboard at sea. She is now dischg. her cargo, and damage has already appeared.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

CHARLESTON, June 25.—The schr. Fame, from Jacksonville, Fla., with a cargo of lumber, bd. to Providence, R. I., sprung a leak on the 14th, and put into this port to repair damages.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Art Union—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, June 23, Nantucket Lightship brng. N. 16 miles.

Delant—fishing schr., with 3,000 fish, June 13, lat. 43 52, lon. 49 30.

Iona—bark, of and from Boston, bd. S., June 21, lat. 41 50, lon 66 50.

Moneynich—bark, of Boston, from Savannah for Bayroot, 17 ds. out, June 7, lat. 40 50, lon. 38 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 12, bark Maraval, Griffin, ldg. for New-York; brig Robert Mowe, Bowen, do. for New-Haven; schr. Pocahontas, do. for New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can do plain sewing; understands waiting on a table; is willing and obliging; good City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private gentleman's family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st., third floor back room.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members are requested to meet, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts., Pentland's Hotel, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother member, GEORGE A. PERRY, deceased. GEORGE W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—FIVE MILES DRIVE THROUGH CENTRAL PARK FOR ONE DOLLAR.—Family carriages, buggy wagons, saddle horses for gentlemen or ladies, at $1 an hour, at Central Park Stables, corner of Broadway and 59th-st., opposite main entrance to Park; 8th-av. cars stop opposite the door; 6th-av. cars two blocks distant.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN ST. GEORGE'S and KINGS COUNTY CLUBS, will be played on the new ground, Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY, June 27. Admission to the ground, 10 cents. Members can be admitted by their tickets only.